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TODAY: SPORTS

In First Test After Deng, China Faces Lions of Trade

WTO Showdown: Can Beijing Play by the Rules?

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This week, the Chinese government will face the first test of its resolve to speed the opening of the country's economy since the death of its paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, on Feb. 19.

The moment will not come in Beijing but on the shores of Lake Geneva, in the giant mansion that serves as the headquarters of the World Trade Organization.

On Tuesday, at a three-day meeting with U.S. and European officials that was scheduled long before Mr. Deng's death, Chinese officials are expected to make their strongest case yet for their long-desired entry into the World Trade Organization, the leading club of trading nations.

They are supposed to describe in detail just how far their government is willing to go in dismantling layers of protection from competition for its state industries. They are also supposed to reveal how many billions of dollars the government spends propping up many of those enterprises, which employ nearly two-thirds of the urban population and are a mainstay of the Communist Party's control of the country.

Technically, the trade negotiations involve only the conditions of China's entry into the World Trade Organization. But the talks transcend questions of commerce for both China and the United States. They are really about the pace at which China will reform its economy and open its society.

While China tries to manage Western pressure to change the workings of its booming economy, President Bill Clinton's administration is attempting to prove that its policy of economic engagement with China can work — both to reverse a $39 billion deficit with China in the U.S. trade account that is close to overtaking its deficit with Japan and to gradually alter China's behavior in the areas of human rights and arms proliferation.

But Mr. Clinton clearly cannot afford to make many concessions to China. A rising anti-China sentiment in the U.S. Congress, combined with the many questions about what Asian donors to Mr. Clinton's re-election campaign last year may have sought from the White House, will make these ordinarily obscure trade talks the subject of enormous scrutiny here.

After years of stalemated talks with China on a variety of subjects, U.S. officials hope to use this meeting to jump-start the relationship. Finding a way for China to join the trade organization "is likely to be the area where we have the best chance to make serious progress in our relations with China this year," the acting U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, said.

First, though, China's leaders face vexing choices. They must decide whether they have traveled too quickly on the road to reform or not nearly quickly enough to join the global economy. They also must make their decisions as they jockey for position in the vacuum created by Mr. Deng's death, judging whether the

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Robyn Beck/Agence France-Presse

President Jiang Zemin, left, and Prime Minister Li Peng of China chatting with other delegates Sunday before a session of the National People's Congress in Beijing.

Albania Votes Emergency as Rioting Rages Out of Control

Chief of the Secret Police Named to Restore Order; Cabinet Is Dismissed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TIRANA, Albania — The Parliament passed a law on Sunday establishing a state of emergency in Albania, putting the secret police chief in charge of restoring order.

Of the 140 members, 118 voted for the law and one abstained. The rest were absent — some because of a Socialist Party boycott.

Order will be maintained by a mixture of policemen, secret policemen and some army units, Albanian state television reported. Bashkim Gazidede, head of the secret police, will oversee the emergency rule, and the security units will be answerable to the Defense Council, controlled by President Sali Berisha.

Albania has merely traded one illusion for another. Q&A, Page 9.

The law provides for public buildings and the entrances to cities to be protected with arms. It is to be in effect until the "re-establishment of the constitutional and public order."

Parliament acted as armed rioters went on a rampage in the Adriatic town of Sarande and protesters in the south warned that they would march on Tirana unless the president dissolved Parliament. The rioters seized weapons after sacking the police headquarters, then set fire to buildings and looted shops and banks.

Two people, including an 8-year-old girl, were shot and killed Sunday in Vlore, and more than 50 were wounded, hospital sources said. Up to nine people were reported killed in a gun battle there between residents and policemen on Friday.

Rioters stormed a police station and set it ablaze on Sunday in the southern town of Gjirokaster. Witnesses said 20 to 30 masked demonstrators sprayed the building with automatic rifle fire, driving the police out before entering the building.

A police officer in Gjirokaster said he believed the demonstrators had seized their weapons in a raid on a police arms depot in the village of Pitsari, north of Gjirokaster.

The latest anti-government disturbances erupted despite Mr. Berisha's dismissal on Saturday of Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi's deeply unpopular government.

Just before the vote, a group of foreign journalists was attacked outside the Parliament by several men believed to be secret policemen.

Johanna Robertson, a correspondent for the BBC, was beaten before escaping in her car. The men attacked camera crews for the BBC and WTN. One grabbed a tripod and beat a cameraman with it.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Meksi warned that the country was in greater danger than ever and said a new government would not stop Albania's fall into chaos. He said, however, that he would step down, in accordance with Mr. Berisha's promise Saturday.

In Tirana, leaders of the opposition Forum for Democracy, made up of 11 opposition parties called for an urgent meeting with Mr. Berisha, facing his worst crisis since coming to power in 1992. They called on Mr. Berisha to postpone the presidential election in Parliament, scheduled for Monday, and to set up a government of nonpolitical technocrats. Mr. Berisha is considered certain to win the election.

The Democratic Alliance leader, Neritan Ceka, called the removal of Mr. Meksi's government a "cosmetic solution" and said civil war was a threat unless Mr. Berisha gave more ground.

The collapse of risky, high-yield pyramid schemes in January unleashed a wave of unrest, mainly in the more prosperous south where thousands invested their savings. *(AP, Reuters)*

Kohl Gets a Lift as Party Triumphs in Frankfurt Election

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Germany's governing Christian Democrats scored a big victory Sunday in Frankfurt's municipal elections, bolstering their grip on the country's banking capital and encouraging the party's hopes of retaining power in national elections next year.

But the opposition Social Democrats also found cause for celebration, improving their position as the strongest party in the affluent state of Hesse. Initial projections showed the SPD won 38.2 percent of the vote while the Christian Democrats received 33.3 percent. Both parties scored modest gains over the previous state poll four years ago.

The state and municipal results were eagerly anticipated as the principal electoral test this year of the popularity of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing center-right coalition. Mr. Kohl is widely expected to run for a record fifth term in next year's general election, but he has refused so far to declare his intentions.

The Social Democrats urged voters to cast their ballots against Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats as a sign of their dismay over unpopular tax and pension reforms and the government's failure to halt the rise in record joblessness. Nearly five million Germans are now out of work, a level of unemployment not seen since Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933.

After enjoying some of Europe's highest living standards, followed by the euphoria of their nation's unification in 1990, the mood has soured among many of Germany's 80 million citizens as they anticipate an insecure destiny of welfare cutbacks, the disappearance of the Deutsche mark in favor of an untested Euro currency and the further hemorrhage of jobs toward nations with cheaper wages.

The strong Christian Democratic Union showing in Frankfurt was clearly bolstered by the presence of its popular mayor, Petra Roth. Initial projections showed the Christian Democrats gaining 37.6 percent of the vote in Frankfurt, an

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After Dolly: U.S. Scientists Clone Primate From Embryo

By Rick Weiss
and John Schwartz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists in Oregon have produced monkeys from cloned embryos, the first time a species so closely related to humans has been cloned, according to researchers.

The scientists used a technique similar to the one that Scottish researchers announced last week had enabled them to clone a sheep. Experts said the cloning success in Oregon added to a growing body of evidence that there are no insurmountable biological barriers to creating multiple copies of a human being.

"It demands that we take seriously the issue of human cloning," said Arthur Caplan, a bioethicist at the University of Pennsylvania.

The two monkeys, born in August, were cloned from cells taken from embryos, not from an adult — a crucial difference between them and Dolly, the sheep cloned by the Scottish researchers. The cloned primates are not genetically identical to any adult monkey, an aspect of the sheep experiment that raised a host of ethical issues.

The lead researcher, Don Wolf, a senior scientist at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center in Beaverton, and director of the human in vitro fertilization laboratory at Oregon Health Sciences University in nearby Portland, said researchers did not plan to produce clones from adult monkeys.

"This is really an effort to see if we can create genetically identical monkeys for research," he said.

The two monkeys created in Oregon are not identical to each other because

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Romeo Gacad/Agence France-Presse

President Nelson Mandela and Graca Machel appearing together during the South African leader's current visit to the Philippines as part of an Asian tour.

Match for Mandela

Graca Machel, His 'Companion,' Has the Stature of a Liberator

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Nelson Mandela is a former freedom fighter. So is the woman he loves. He has a law degree. She does, too. Mr. Mandela is a towering figure on the national scene, viewed by many South Africans as indispensable. Graca Machel holds iconic status of her own back home in Mozambique, and not only because she is a former first lady.

She has fought in the trenches of guerrilla warfare and helped liberate her country. She served as a minister in Mozambique's postindependence government, when she married Mozambique's first president and then became his widow, but moved on from the tragedy to become an internationally known advocate for children.

"She is a modern woman," said a Mozambican who is a close friend of Mrs. Machel's family.

"She is a person of achievement in her own right," said Shirley Mabusela, deputy chairwoman of South Africa's Human Rights Commission, who has worked with Mrs. Machel on children's rights projects. "She's not coming into the country to find her place in the sun."

Mrs. Machel, already well known here because of her political

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'Solicitor in Chief' Gore Raked In Big Money for the Democrats

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore played the central role in soliciting millions of dollars in campaign money for the Democratic Party during the 1996 election and has built a national fund-raising network that is the most formidable in American politics, according to records and interviews with more than 100 organizers, donors and officials.

In his zeal to raise money and do President Bill Clinton's bidding, Mr. Gore took the unusual step of requesting large contributions for the Democratic National Committee, often in private phone calls, with an urgency and directness that several Democratic donors said they found heavy-handed and inappropriate for a vice president. Mr. Gore became known at the committee as the administration's "solicitor in chief" after Mr. Clinton adamantly refused to make direct requests for contributions, according to two senior Democratic officials.

But having perfected the 1990s version of campaign fund-raising, Mr. Gore faces a puzzle: The old system, subject of inquiries and public disgust, may taint those who have most effectively mastered it. His apparent advantage in 2000, when he is expected to run for president, may turn into a handicap.

"Al could be the victim of his own success," a close associate said.

During the 1996 campaign, fund-raising and government action became intermingled in at least one instance, donors and party officials said, when Mr. Gore called to thank a Texas telecommunications executive after his company gave $100,000 to the national committee. That contribution was intended, in part, as a reward to the administration for Commerce Department assistance — including the forceful intervention of then-Secretary Ronald Brown — to help the company win a $36 million contract in Mexico, according to officials.

Committee records made available to The Wash-

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Lapse in Mexico Is Hidden From U.S.

Escape of Cartel Chief's Brother Is Reported Only After Certification

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A man accused of being the top money launderer for one of Mexico's major drug trafficking cartels has escaped "inexplicably" from police custody, Mexican officials said, but the authorities failed to disclose the incident until hours after President Bill Clinton decided to certify Mexico as a full ally in the war on drugs.

Humberto Garcia Abrego, the brother of Juan Garcia Abrego, a convicted cocaine trafficker imprisoned in the United States, slipped away from police officers assigned to guard him during questioning at government offices in central Mexico City sometime Wednesday or Thursday, the Mexican attorney general's office said.

"Inexplicably, the official in charge of the investigation informed his superiors that Humberto Garcia Abrego had gone from the National Institute for Combating Drugs," before the questioning was completed, the attorney general's office said in a confused statement.

The incident is the second during the two-week lobbying campaign that preceded the Friday certification decision in which Mexican officials withheld disclosure of an embarrassing development, even as administration officials were lauding them for their sincerity and whole-hearted cooperation.

After the arrest Feb. 6 of the country's top anti-narcotics official, General Jesus Gutierrez Rebollo, on charges of collaborating with the top trafficker, Mexican officials kept his detention secret for 12 days. They announced it only after newspapers reported that anti-narcotics troops had searched several of the general's homes.

Humberto Garcia Abrego, the young-

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AGENDA

'Confession' Roils Bombing Trial

The publication of a sensational story on the Oklahoma City bombing has sparked concern over whether one of the defendants, Timothy McVeigh, can receive a fair trial.

The story, first published on the Dallas Morning News's Web page, then in the newspaper itself, asserts that Mr. McVeigh admitted his guilt to his defense team. Page 3.

PAGE TWO
Endangered Pacific Islands

EUROPE Page 5.
Two 'Victims' Alive in Bosnia

Turkish Rift Denied

Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan of Turkey attempted Sunday to calm fears of a coup, denying any rift between the political leaders of his party and the military, which has ordered the government to crack down on Islamic militants. Page 5.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5.50	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

As the World Debates / **Island Nations Endangered**

Tidal Surges Focusing Minds On Threat of Global Warming

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TARAWA, Kiribati — One sunny day in January, as Teunaia Abeta stood by and watched horror-struck, a high tide came rolling in from the turquoise lagoon and did not stop.

There was no typhoon, no rain, no wind, just an eerie rising tide that lapped higher and higher, swallowing up Mr. Abeta's thatched-roof home and scores of others in this Pacific island nation.

"This had never happened before," said Mr. Abeta, 73, who wore only his colorful lava-lava, a skirtlike garment, as he sat on the raised platform of his home fingering a home-rolled cigarette. "It was never like this when I was a boy."

That tidal surge was followed by another one in February. The flooding has helped focus minds here on warnings that global warming could cause the seas to rise enough in the next century or so to obliterate island nations like this one scattered in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

"The only resource we have is water," said Phillip Muller, foreign minister of the Marshall Islands, another country that could easily be drowned by rising seas. "Our livelihood is the sea. Now all of a sudden, it's not a friend. It's threatening our existence."

Officials of some 160 countries are gathering in Bonn to try to negotiate cutbacks in the emissions of heat-trapping gases linked to global warming. Although most experts agree that these gases may cause the seas to rise, there are major disagreements about the scale of the change and the severity of the problem.

Gases like carbon dioxide are suspected of causing global warming by effectively creating a greenhouse around Earth. Warmer temperatures, in turn, are linked to a rising of the seas in two ways: by causing the water to expand as it warms, and by melting glaciers and icecaps.

"It's so close to the heart here," said Giff Johnson, editor of the Marshall Islands' newspaper, "because you're talking about people's very existence being wiped out by the ocean rising. It scares the hell out of people to think that their country might just be gone."

Industrialized countries like the United States are responsible for most of the greenhouse gas emissions, and they are reluctant to curb industry much while the scientific jury is still out on the seriousness of the effects. That annoys the island nations, which argue that by the time the jury reaches its verdict they may be visible only at low tide.

"It's like little ants making a home on a leaf floating on a pond," said Teburoro Tito, president of Kiribati. "And the elephants go to drink and roughhouse in the water. The problem isn't the ants' behavior. It's a problem of how to convince the elephants to be more gentle."

Many of the island countries in the Pacific, including Kiribati (pronounced KIH-rih-bus), are collections of coral formations. Usually a string of islets around a turquoise lagoon, they resemble not so much nations as sandbars.

Each island peeps just a few feet above sea level and is only about a hundred yards wide, sometimes less. Many homes offer bicoastal views, from sea to shining sea, and a country like Kiribati, situated between Hawaii and Australia, can at low tide be three times as big as at high tide.





Nicholas D. Kristof/The New York Times

Kiribati, a Pacific island nation, is one of many threatened by rising seas attributed to global warming. Teunaia Abeta, left, a Kiribati islander, recently lost his home to a tidal surge.

In such countries the lagoon is central to the economy and national identity, for children play in the water from infancy, many adults fish or sail for a living. The Kiribati men in their loincloths go out in outrigger canoes each day to catch tuna, and the women wade out on the coral reef to dive for shellfish and net smaller fish for dinner.

The countries most likely to go under the sea include Kiribati, the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu, all in the Pacific, and the Maldives, in the Indian Ocean. Many other island countries, including Tonga, Palau, Nauru, Niue and the Federated States of Micronesia, may lose much of their territory but for now are probably not in danger of total submersion.

The populations are tiny: Kiribati has 75,000 people, and only 10,000 live on Tuvalu. Those numbers pale beside the 150 million additional refugees worldwide forecast as a result of climate change by 2050, according to a 1993 academic study published in the journal BioScience.

Other studies suggest that a rise of three feet in ocean levels would force the evacuation of perhaps 70 million Chinese and 32 million Bangladeshis. One-fifth of Bangladesh would disappear.

Yet at least countries like Bangladesh would survive, though perhaps in truncated form. The Pacific Islanders fret not only about whether their countries will exist outside of history books, but also about changes they see in their climate today. For all the scientific uncertainty about global warming, they insist that the weather has been getting stranger in recent years and has produced some unprecedented tidal surges.

"These aren't storms, they're surges," said Mr. Johnson of the Marshall Islands. "It's nice weather, and all of a sudden water is pouring into your living room. It's very clear that something is happening in the Pacific, and these islands are feeling it."

By some accounts, there have also been more frequent storms, changing weather patterns and other unexpected events, like a tidal wave that recently washed over the island of Kili in the Marshall Islands. Nobody has any evidence that global warming is the culprit, but there is a tendency now for people to point to any odd weather and blame the greenhouse effect.

PERHAPS the most comprehensive study was issued last year by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, an international group of experts. It suggested that seas may rise 18 inches by 2100. But it emphasized the enormous uncertainties and suggested that the real figure could be much lower or higher.

Even a rise of two or three feet would devastate Pacific Island countries like Kiribati. President Tito says such a rise would leave the country uninhabitable.

Some people find the notion that their country might disappear so overwhelming, and so frustrating because there is so little they can do about it, that they choose not to worry too much.

"What can we do?" asked Johnny Johnson, a middle-aged Marshall Islander. "Nothing but sit around and see our people washed away by the water."

Roote Claude, whose home was flooded recently in Kiribati, simply laughed — a bit nervously — when asked if her country would sink below the waves.

"God will protect Kiribati," she said, in a tone that seemed to reflect more hope than faith. Technical solutions like sea walls are available to protect low-lying lands. In Japan, some 2 million people live below the high-water mark.

But the solutions are unaffordable for most low-lying island countries. In Majuro, the capital of the Marshall Islands, where the islets are in some places only as wide as the two-lane road that traverses each of them, a single wave often sprays the country from coast to coast. One study found that protecting the capital alone would cost up to three times the total national economic output.

To be sure, some studies also point to some benefits from global warming. Mid- and high-latitude countries might enjoy not only warmer weather but also longer growing seasons.

This is small consolation to the Pacific Islands, which last year began a climate monitoring project to gather evidence of rising seas and changing weather. So far, 39 countries have formed the Alliance of Small Island States to press for an obligatory 20 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2005.

The United States endorses the idea of legally binding cutbacks, to be adopted late this year in an international conference in Japan, but only by 2010 and with various conditions. In the meantime, America's industrial carbon dioxide emissions are growing by 8 percent a year, environmental groups report.

Developing countries are also a growing source of greenhouse gases. A corollary of China's economic boom is that it is projected to overtake the United States as the leading source of such gases early in the next century.

And in the Pacific, people are beginning to look at the sea in a new way, with suspicion.

"People here think of the ocean as their source of livelihood, as their friend," said Ross Terubea, a Kiribati radio reporter. "It's hard to think that it would destroy us."

'Lost' in Space, Astronaut Battled Depression

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — He was never more than 250 miles from the home planet. But he might as well have been 10 million light years away.

That is how isolated a NASA astronaut, John Blaha, said he felt after the space shuttle Atlantis dropped him off at Russia's orbiting Mir station last fall for a four-month stay.

No longer was Mr. Blaha excited about being in space, as he had been each time before. He had become — shudder — blasé, and depression set in.

"It was like a job on Earth: You go to work, but you're not really excited to be there," Mr. Blaha said in a recent interview, one month after returning to Earth.

He said he believed that Atlantis's departure from Mir touched off his depression. "I think the biggest thing was the vehicle that I was going to go home in was not attached to the Mir, and that I could have been 10 million light years away from Earth," he said. "In other words, I felt we were that separated."

Unusually candid for an astronaut, especially for a former combat and test pilot, the 54-year-old retired air force colonel spoke openly and readily about his struggle with depression during his first month on Mir.

Mr. Blaha is, after all, the only astronaut to allow himself to be carried off on a stretcher after a long spaceflight.



The Associated Press

John Blaha, right, a U.S. astronaut, aboard the Mir station last December with the cosmonauts Alexander Kaleri, left, and Valeri Korzun.

Not only did he feel like a magnet pulled down by Earth's gravity when Atlantis landed at Kennedy Space Center on Jan. 22, he wanted researchers to collect as much medical data as possible. Walking off the shuttle would have spoiled the effects of 128 days of weightlessness.

"I guess I've always thought that what we're trying to accomplish was more important than anything macho," Mr. Blaha said.

NASA's goal is to learn how the body reacts to months of weightlessness and how the mind copes with months of seclusion. Mir is NASA's test bed for the future international space station and, possibly one day, for human expeditions to Mars.

One problem the Russians are still struggling with regarding potential Mars missions — they're the experts at long-duration spaceflight — is the psychological trauma that will most likely result when Earth disappears from the crew's view.

"Let me tell you, you feel much more comfortable when you watch the Earth through the window," said General Yuri Glazkov, deputy director of the cosmonaut training center outside Moscow and a former cosmonaut.

"When you looked at the Earth from the moon, it was very small but still it was there," Mr. Glazkov said. "But when we fly to Mars, they won't be able to see this planet at all. It's going to disappear, you'll just see stars, and this is a tremendous psychological burden."

Having Earth in constant sight was little consolation to Mr. Blaha, once depression struck. He said he began feeling depressed a week or two after Atlantis pulled away from Mir last September.

With each passing day, Mr. Blaha said he found himself becoming obsessed with the world he had left behind: his wife of 30 years, Brenda, back home in Houston, their three children and one grandchild.

He said he realized that he was "clinging to Earth" and that he had to "psychologically cut the cords, if you will, with all those things that were on the planet that I couldn't have."

"I talked myself into that change," he said. "Once I did, then I really enjoyed the Mir space station. I was happy to get up in the morning and go to work."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Bullfighters on Strike

MADRID (AP) — The Spanish bullfight season began Sunday at an empty and silent bullring encircled by furious fans, as matadors and breeders began an unprecedented strike.

Jose Ortega Cano was to be the highlight of Sunday's opening fight at the weeklong Magdalena Festival in the Mediterranean city of Castellon.

Instead, Mr. Ortega and other matadors followed a strike called by the Federation of Bullfighting Professionals, which represents a majority of breeders, matadors and their agents.

The strikers are protesting regulations to detect cheating by breeders, many of whom illegally shave down bulls' horns to make them less dangerous in the ring.

The strike could cause fights to be canceled at the next important fair, Las Fallas in Valencia, which begins Friday.

U.S. Tax on Air Tickets

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Bill Clinton signed a bill reimposing the 10 percent airline-ticket tax until Sept. 30, the White House said Saturday.

A spokesman said Mr. Clinton signed the bill Friday night after it passed both houses of Congress during the week. His action was expected. The tax becomes effective in six days.

The ticket tax expired Dec. 31, 1996. Revenues from the tax go to the airport and airways trust fund, which is used to pay for improvements at airports and in the air-traffic-control system.

A one-day strike by custodians shut down the Colosseum, the Roman Forum and some other major monuments in Rome on Sunday. Travelers also had to deal with a 24-hour action against the state railroad that began late Saturday night. That strike, however, was not widely followed and did not disturb major train lines. *(AP)*

Heavy fog shrouding Cairo International Airport on Sunday forced aviation officials to divert nine incoming international and domestic flights to other airports. *(AP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bulgaria, Georgia, Malawi, Morocco
THURSDAY: Ghana
FRIDAY: Nepal
SATURDAY: Angola, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Nepal, Russia, Syria, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg

Iran Scrambles to Help Survivors of Quake

Reuters

TEHRAN — Relief teams battling freezing temperatures set up temporary shelters Sunday for more than 35,000 people left homeless by an earthquake that killed 554 people in Iran's mountainous northwest.

The quake, measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale, hit the city of Ardabil and the town of Meshkinshahr at 4:27 P.M. on Friday, causing heavy damage to 110 neighboring villages.

The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, quoted Deputy Interior Minister Rasoul Zargar, who heads the relief operation, as saying the death toll climbed to 554 on Sunday morning.

Earlier, the news agency said 4,000 relief workers were setting up temporary settlements to help the victims.

On Saturday, rescue teams completed searches that had been hampered by cold weather to assist victims of the tremor, which injured 2,000 people, IRNA added.

Mr. Zargar said Saturday that 719 of the injured had been admitted to hospitals.

Snowfalls Sunday slowed relief efforts, an Iranian Red Crescent official said.

About 200 aftershocks — the strongest measuring 4.4 on the Richter scale — had rocked Ardabil by Sunday morning, IRNA reported.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani called on the authorities to bring speedy relief to stricken areas and urged people to send aid. Relief workers set up 6,000 tents to shelter thousands of families, IRNA said.

The local authorities have announced three days of mourning in the province of Ardabil, a province inhabited mainly by the Azeri minority.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Arctic air will be locked in the prairie provinces of central Canada and the northern Plains of the United States through mid-week, while unseasonably mild weather will linger in the southeastern United States. The Middle Atlantic states will be wet through Tuesday.

Europe
A frontal system will bring showers to London and perhaps Paris Wednesday, then move across the northern tier with showers for Amsterdam, Berlin and Warsaw Thursday. Southern Europe will remain mainly dry and quite mild. A strong storm will crash into Scandinavia Wednesday and Thursday.

Asia
Mild weather will prevail in Beijing and Seoul into southern Japan. Much of the time will be dry, but a front could bring unsettled weather to Beijing Wednesday, then Seoul Thursday. Tokyo will be mainly dry and seasonable. Seasonable in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	23/73	12/53 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Amsterdam	10/50	7/44 pc	12/53	6/46 r
Ankara	8/46	-6/22 s	9/48	-3/15 s
Athens	14/57	7/44 s	14/57	8/46 pc
Barcelona	17/62	8/46 pc	18/64	11/52 pc
Belgrade	14/57	2/36 pc	10/50	3/37 s
Berlin	7/44	1/34 pc	11/52	8/46 c
Brussels	11/52	8/46 c	13/55	9/48 r
Budapest	11/52	-1/31 pc	7/44	4/39 pc
Copenhagen	4/39	1/34 c	7/44	5/41 pc
Costa Del Sol	22/71	9/48 s	21/70	11/52 s
Dublin	9/48	8/46 r	13/55	10/50 c
Edinburgh	8/46	3/37 c	11/52	9/48 sh
Florence	19/66	11/52 s	17/62	11/52 pc
Frankfurt	8/46	2/35 pc	11/52	6/43 pc
Geneva	12/53	6/46 sh	16/61	8/46 c
Helsinki	2/35	-4/25 sn	-1/31	-7/20 c
Istanbul	8/46	4/39 s	9/48	2/35 s
Las Palmas	26/79	18/64 s	26/79	18/64 s
Lisbon	21/70	13/55 pc	18/64	12/53 s
London	11/52	8/46 r	14/57	9/48 r
Madrid	22/71	7/44 s	21/70	7/44 s
Mallorca	16/61	11/52 pc	17/62	11/52 pc
Milan	16/61	8/46 c	18/64	8/46 c
Moscow	4/39	-1/31 sn	1/34	-7/20 sn
Munich	8/46	2/35 sh	11/52	7/44 r
Nice	19/66	13/55 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Oslo	5/41	-1/31 c	6/43	1/34 c
Paris	11/52	8/46 sh	14/57	8/46 sh
Prague	7/44	-1/31 pc	9/48	7/44 r
Reykjavik	2/35	2/35 c	5/41	-6/22 c
Rome	18/66	8/46 s	18/64	10/50 pc
St. Petersburg	4/39	-1/31 sn	1/34	-7/20 c
Stockholm	3/37	-3/27 pc	4/39	-1/31 c
Strasbourg	11/52	6/43 c	13/55	9/48 r
Tallinn	1/34	-3/27 sn	0/32	-7/20 c
Venice	17/62	9/48 pc	13/55	10/50 sh
Vienna	11/52	2/35 pc	9/48	6/46 sh
Warsaw	6/43	-2/29 pc	5/41	1/34 c
Zurich	9/48	6/43 sh	13/55	9/48 sh

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	26/79	16/61 s	29/84	17/62 pc
Beirut	17/62	11/52 pc	15/59	11/52 sh
Cairo	21/70	9/48 pc	20/68	8/46 s
Damascus	13/55	2/35 pc	12/53	2/35 pc
Jerusalem	13/55	3/37 pc	12/53	3/37 pc
Luxor	28/82	6/43 s	26/82	7/44 s
Riyadh	29/84	14/57 pc	30/86	17/62 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bali	30/86	23/73 r	30/86	23/73 sh
Bangkok	31/88	20/68 s	29/84	21/70 s
Beijing	17/62	4/39 s	18/64	9/48 s
Bombay	33/91	18/64 s	33/91	19/66 s
Calcutta	31/88	18/64 s	31/88	18/64 s
Chiang Mai	32/89	18/64 s	30/86	18/64 s
Colombo	29/84	22/71 pc	29/84	21/70 t
Hanoi	20/68	14/57 s	19/66	13/55 pc
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	21/70 s	32/89	23/73 pc
Hong Kong	17/62	12/53 s	17/62	13/55 pc
Islamabad	22/71	7/44 s	23/73	10/50 s
Jakarta	28/82	23/73 r	28/82	22/71 sh
Karachi	27/80	11/52 s	27/80	11/52 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	21/70 pc	31/88	21/70 pc
K. Kinabalu	28/82	20/68 s	28/82	21/70 pc
Manila	29/84	23/73 s	29/84	22/71 r
New Delhi	28/82	9/48 s	27/80	13/55 s
Phnom Penh	32/89	20/68 s	31/88	22/71 pc
Phuket	31/88	23/73 s	29/84	21/70 s
Rangoon	31/88	21/70 s	29/84	21/70 s
Seoul	3/37	-2/29 pc	9/48	1/34 pc
Shanghai	11/52	1/34 s	13/55	4/39 s
Singapore	28/82	21/70 s	28/82	22/71 pc
Taipei	18/64	11/52 s	18/64	12/53 pc
Tokyo	7/44	-2/29 pc	9/48	0/32 s
Vientiane	18/64	14/57 s	18/64	14/57 pc

Africa

Algiers	19/66	6/43 s	20/68	8/46 s
Cape Town	21/70	12/53 pc	17/62	8/46 pc
Casablanca	24/75	14/57 s	24/75	13/55 s
Harare	29/84	8/46 s	31/88	8/46 s
Lagos	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Nairobi	29/84	10/50 pc	31/88	11/52 s
Tunis	18/61	6/43 s	18/64	8/46 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	25/77	12/53 s	24/75	11/55 pc
Caracas	27/80	20/68 pc	28/82	21/70 pc
Lima	28/84	21/70 pc	27/80	21/70 t
Mexico City	24/75	9/48 s	25/77	10/50 pc
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	22/71 r	27/80	22/71 sh
Santiago	32/89	10/50 s	28/82	12/53 s

Oceania

Auckland	25/77	23/73 r	27/80	13/68 c
Sydney	27/80	21/70 sh	27/80	22/71 pc

North America

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	-4/25	-14/7 s	-4/25	-12/11 pc
Atlanta	21/70	9/48 pc	22/71	9/48 pc
Boston	6/43	-5/24 pc	7/44	1/34 r
Chicago	4/39	-1/31 pc	6/43	-4/25 t
Dallas	23/73	9/48 s	21/70	8/46 t
Denver	8/46	-7/20 pc	10/50	-4/25 s
Detroit	4/39	-2/29 c	8/46	-3/27 sn
Honolulu	26/79	19/66 pc	27/80	19/66 sh
Houston	22/71	11/52 s	23/73	12/53 pc
Los Angeles	21/70	6/43 s	22/71	8/46 pc
Miami	29/84	22/71 s	29/84	22/71 pc
Minneapolis	0/32	-7/20 sf	0/32	-9/16 sn
Montreal	-4/25	-9/16 pc	1/34	-9/16 sn
Nassau	28/82	19/66 pc	30/86	21/70 pc
New York	8/48	1/34 sh	8/46	3/37 r
Orlando	29/84	17/62 pc	29/84	16/61 pc
Phoenix	23/73	8/46 s	25/77	11/52 s
San Fran.	13/55	6/43 c	17/62	9/48 pc
Seattle	7/44	1/34 sh	9/48	3/37 sh
Toronto	-1/31	-4/25 pc	3/37	-9/16 sn
Vancouver	6/43	-1/31 sh	6/46	5/41 sh
Washington	10/50	2/35 sh	13/55	4/39 sh

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

DEATH NOTICE

Jean-Yves and Nathalie Abruzzini,
her son and daughter-in-law,
Pierre and Eloise,
her grandchildren,
regret to announce the death of
Madame Colette ROOT
the 25th of February, 1997.
Funeral services were held for
the immediate family on the
28th of February in
La Roche-Chalais (Dordogne)



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THE AMERICAS

McVeigh 'Confession' Clouds Bombing Trial

Paper's Report, Trumpeted on Internet, Contends Suspect Wanted 'Body Count'

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

DENVER — The publication of a sensational story on the Oklahoma City bombing case could have profound implications for the upcoming trial of a defendant, Timothy McVeigh, and for a journalistic fraternity that is grappling uneasily with the question of how to marry traditional newspaper publishing with the Internet.

For Mr. McVeigh, who is to go on trial here March 31, the obvious question with the unknown answer is whether he can still receive a fair trial given the widespread dissemination of a story in the Dallas Morning News asserting that he had admitted his guilt to unnamed members of his defense team.

For the journalism profession, the question is whether the newspaper's decision to publish the story first on its Web page last Friday afternoon, in advance of the publication of Saturday's print edition, crossed a threshold in how newspapers deliver their product to readers.

As full of outrage as he was at the Morning News story, Mr. McVeigh's attorney, Stephen Jones, said he was confident that the U.S. district court judge, Richard Matsch, was "going to see we get a fair jury."

But other members of Colorado's legal community who have been watching the run-up to the trial are considerably less sanguine about the impact of the story, in which Mr. McVeigh was said not only to have admitted his guilt to his defense team but also to have chosen to detonate the huge bomb during daylight hours to ensure a high "body count."

"This is one of the saddest moments in journalism, and now it will be one of the saddest moments in law," said Larry Pozner, a Denver criminal attorney and vice president of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. "It has destroyed any chance of a fair trial. It is unrealistic to expect people to forget what they've heard."

The newspaper said its article was based on summaries it had "examined" of several interviews conducted with Mr. McVeigh by an unnamed member of his defense team in 1995.

According to the notes quoted by the Morning News, Mr. McVeigh responded in chilling fashion when told anti-government activists would have viewed him as a hero if he had bombed the building at night, when it would have caused far fewer casualties and presumably not killed any children.

"Mr. McVeigh looked directly into my eyes and told me, 'That would not have gotten the point across to the government. We needed a body count to make our point,'" the defense team member was said to have written in the interview notes.

Although Mr. McVeigh has granted several interviews since his arrest, he has never publicly denied responsibility for the bombing, and the Morning News report is similar to a May 1995 account in the New York Times, which said he had claimed responsibility based on "two people who have talked with him in jail since his arrest."

Although there have been a number of other leaks concerning evidence that will be used against Mr. McVeigh and his co-defendant, Terry Nichols, Mr. Pozner said that evidence would be introduced at trial and weighed for its credibility by a jury after hearing arguments from both the prosecution and defense. "It's an entirely different thing to say that McVeigh has confessed to the entire crime," he said. "That will never come into evidence."

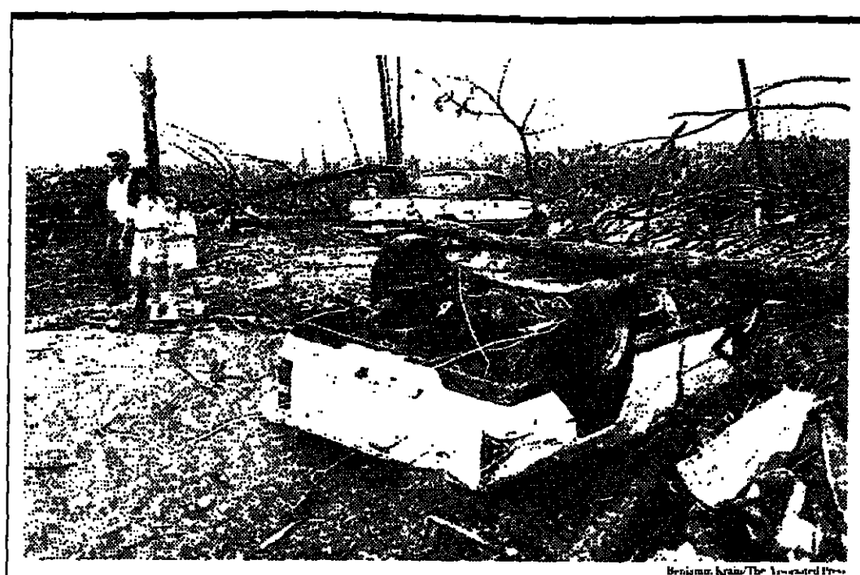
But Albert Alschuler, a professor of criminal law at the University of Chicago Law School, said the possibility of impaneling a fair-minded jury would depend on how the story was presented and if there remained a serious question of whether the story was, as Mr. Jones insisted, a hoax.

"This is a classic sort of situation," Mr. Alschuler said. "If everybody in America knows that McVeigh has given a confession that is inadmissible, how on earth can you impanel a fair jury? On the other hand, how on earth could you let that man go after killing that many people?"

Students of the media were more certain in their estimations of the impact of the Morning News decision to publish the bombing story on its Web site. The event, they said, represented a crossing of a journalistic Rubicon for print media and their electronic offspring.

"It's a landmark, it really is," said Jon Katz, who covers the media for Wired magazine. "It's journalism history. It's one of the first times, if not the first time, that a major, traditional news organization has chosen to break a story like this on its Web site."

Mr. Katz said the electronic publication of the story was an encouraging sign that newspapers were learning how to fuse their traditional and electronic formats to the benefit of both.



Benjamin Krain/The Associated Press

Residents wandering through a tornado-damaged neighborhood in Little Rock.

Tornadoes Kill 23 in Arkansas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Tornadoes and thunderstorms swept across Arkansas, flattening buildings, sweeping away mobile homes and flooding whole subdivisions. At least 23 people were killed and 200 injured.

Four people died in Arkadelphia, 50 miles (80 kilometers) southwest of Little Rock, which was one of areas hardest hit by the storms Saturday. Hundreds of homes in the Little Rock area were damaged. The tornadoes were accompanied by extremely heavy rains and marble-sized hail.

An adviser to President Bill Clinton said Sunday that it was likely the government would declare a disaster area in southwestern Arkansas.

"It's a major disaster: That's the simplest way to put it," said Ray Briggler of the Arkansas Office of Emergency Services.

Elsewhere, seven deaths were reported because of storms in Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio. Four people were missing in flood waters in Ohio. *(AP, Reuters)*

CIA Drops 1,000 Informants, Many Linked to Crimes

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — During the past two years, the CIA has quietly dropped more than a thousand secret informants from its worldwide payroll because the agency's managers concluded they were largely unproductive or might have been involved in serious criminal activity or human rights abuses in their countries, according to U.S. officials.

About 90 percent of those dismissed in the "agent scrub," as it is known within the agency, were simply judged to be poor sources of the type of information the CIA considers important in the post-Cold War era, the officials said.

But the group also included more than a hundred informants who the agency's officers concluded were implicated in major crimes, such as killings, assassinations, kidnappings or terrorist acts, and who also were judged to have provided inadequate intelligence to remain on the payroll.

A disproportionately high number of informants dropped for such abuses were employed in Latin America during the 1980s and early 1990s, but some were employed in the Middle East and Asia.

The total number discharged approached one-third of the informants employed at the time of the scrub, officials said. Although human rights abuses by some informants in Guatemala became well known in 1995, the magnitude of the cuts suggests the agency's clandestine service had a broader problem with informants than the CIA has publicly acknowledged, according to several officials who agreed to discuss the review on condition they not be identified. The CIA declined to discuss the review.

The dismissals resulted from a year-long review of informants that began in 1995 and was the most exhaustive ever conducted by headquarters personnel. It was the first time top managers had formally weighed the pros and cons of employing those involved in serious human rights abuses or criminal activity and the first time they had so extensively second-guessed recruiting decisions taken by field officers and division leaders.

The review discovered that "a lot of people recruited as informants had not performed," one official said.

The review constitutes a major legacy of John Deutch, who left as director of central intelligence in December after 20 months at the agency's helm.

Under a policy Mr. Deutch established early last year, CIA officers for the first time must submit annual reports assessing the quality of their informants and generally are prohibited from recruiting sources implicated in human rights abuses or criminal behavior. Senior managers can approve recruiting such persons for national security reasons.

The restrictions have provoked widespread controversy among field officers, some of whom have privately complained to Republican lawmakers and aides on Capitol Hill that they have been discouraged from recruiting disreputable foreigners who could nonetheless provide data of importance.

"Mother Theresa is not a helpful person if you want to find out about the Indian nuclear program," one intelligence source said.

But other officers say the dismissals have freed field officers to concentrate on recruiting better sources of information regarding such current CIA top priorities as nuclear and other weapons proliferation, terrorism and international crime.

"We shifted from number to quality," Mr. Deutch said last year.

2 Spies for Russia Agree to Plead Guilty

By Charles W. Hall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Earl Edwin Pitts, the former FBI counterintelligence agent accused of spying for Moscow, has pleaded guilty in federal court, and Harold James Nicholson, a former CIA case officer, has agreed to plead guilty to espionage charges Monday, according to federal officials.

Mr. Pitts's decision to plead guilty Friday and Mr. Nicholson's plan to do the same spare the government the need for public trials and may earn reduced sentences for both men. They also unexpectedly wrap up the country's two most serious espionage cases since Aldrich Ames of the CIA was caught spying for Russia in 1994.

Barely a half-hour before Mr. Pitts's hearing was scheduled to start, Mr. Nicholson signed an agreement saying he would plead guilty to selling secrets to the Russians from 1994 until his arrest in November, a U.S. attorney, Helen Fahey, said. Both Ms. Fahey and Mr. Nicholson's attorney, Jonathan Shapiro, declined to discuss the substance of the agreement, saying the case remains under a gag order.

Mr. Pitts's plea and Mr. Nicholson's agreement are tremendous breaks for U.S. intelligence officials, who still do not know exactly what the two men may have given away. As part of the agreement, Mr. Pitts, 43, pledged to tell federal officials exactly what he turned over to Moscow when he was spying actively for it from 1987 to 1992.

Mr. Pitts agreed to plead guilty without a promise of a reduced sentence, which law enforcement sources said reflected the strength of the case the FBI built against him during a 16-month sting in which agents posed as Russian spy handlers.

Federal prosecutors and FBI officials hailed the plea bargains, saying they bring a swift end to spy cases that shook the morale of the FBI and CIA and would enable the nation's spy-catchers to begin to assess and clear the wreckage.

Mr. Pitts and Mr. Nicholson face maximum sentences of life in prison.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Yawn of a House

WASHINGTON — In the cradle of the Republican revolution, baby is having a nap.

Perhaps two dozen of the 435 members of the House of Representatives bothered to attend a speech Thursday by the president of Chile before a joint session of Congress. As Representative Mark Edward Souder, Republican of Indiana, explained, there were no more votes that week, "and when there are no votes, we're gone."

Two years ago, Newt Gingrich's Republican revolution came out of the blocks at a sprint. The first Republican House in 40 years was determined to pass enough legislation within 100 days to approve the speaker's 10-item "Contract With America."

There were votes on a constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget, the line-item veto, term limits, tort reform, welfare reform, regulatory reform and even self-reform — applying national workplace laws to Congress for the first time.

"That was a 100-day Bataan Death March," said Scott Klug, Republican of Wisconsin. "But this is like a 100-day Club Med. Frankly, we're getting a little antsy."

Not to worry, the majority leader, Richard Armey, wrote to his colleagues last week. Although "many of you appear disappointed" that the year has not begun with a "legislative whirlwind," he said, things will perk up.

But the Texan then slipped up in an unfortunate misprint: "This is going to be a very exiting Congress." *(WP)*

Drug War's New Tone

WASHINGTON — In promoting its new drug control strategy, the Clinton administration is altering the rhetoric surrounding the drug issue in a possible prelude to significant changes in policy.

The "war on drugs" is an expression rarely heard anymore.

Instead of talking about locking up crack dealers or busting drug cartels, President Bill Clinton emphasized goals like "giving our children the straight facts" when he presented the drug strategy last week. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Franett McCulloch, assistant to Roland Mesnier, the White House pastry chef, on preparing for the coffees at the center of fund-raising inquiries: "It's a pain in the neck to do Danish for 18 people. If I'm going to go to the trouble of mixing and folding and rolling, I'd rather do it for 500 people." *(NYT)*

Cigars (and Castro) Lure Americans to Havana Gala

Reuters

HAVANA — Amid fine wines and swirls of luxuriant smoke, President Fidel Castro joined more than 700 cigar aficionados at a gala dinner to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Cuba's most prestigious brand, the Cohiba.

The guests, including about 130 U.S. citizens, paid $500 a head for a black-tie dinner Friday of turkey consommé, lobster and cigars at Havana's Tropicana nightclub.

Successful bidders paid a total of $232,000 for six cabinets of between 25 and 75 Cohibas, and a humidor signed by Mr. Castro. The proceeds went to Cuba's health service.

Mr. Castro, a former cigar smoker who ordered the making of the Cohiba for his personal use three decades ago, appeared to a burst of camera flashes and sat at a front table at the open-air club where cabaret shows were famous before the 1959 revolution.

Mr. Castro, wearing his trademark olive green uniform, took the stage on several occasions, putting his more usual anti-capitalist rhetoric aside in a speech extolling Cuban cigars, and particularly Cohibas.

Mr. Castro, 70, said he gave up cigars a few years ago after almost 50 years of smoking them because, at the time, authorities were running an anti-smoking campaign and he felt he had to set an example. "But don't think I stopped dreaming of cigars," he said to applause.

Mr. Castro threw in some digs at the U.S. economic embargo on the island, which includes travel restrictions on American citizens.

"Clinton also likes cigars, but Hillary won't let him smoke," Mr. Castro said to laughter.

During the auction, a cabinet containing 90 Cohiba cigars with a painting by the Ecuadorian artist Oswaldo Guayasamin, also autographed by Mr. Castro and by the artist, fetched $130,000.

Guests included foreign cigar importers, keen smokers, business people and specialist journalists.

Absent were such Hollywood stars as Jack Nicholson and Arnold Schwarzenegger, who were originally billed by some foreign media as due to attend. Peter Weller, star of Robocop films, did attend.

John Kavulich, an American who heads a New York-based information center called the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, said that 137 U.S. citizens attended the dinner. He said the majority of them had come legally.

Cigars are currently Cuba's fifth-largest export, earning it more than $100 million a year.

Away From Politics

• The remains of five people in a mud-filled van pulled from the bottom of a canal in Boca Raton, Florida, may be those of five teenagers who disappeared 17 years ago, a sheriff's official said. The van was pulled from 20 feet of water on Feb. 22, and a man who read about it told the police he believed the remains were those of his 15-year-old relative and four other teenagers missing since July 1979. *(AP)*

• A man who coached and coerced his two children to set fire to their mother's home in El Paso, Texas, was sentenced to 40 years in prison for three attempted murders. Richard Taylor, 36, was convicted after his 10-year-old son and 12-year-old daughter testified he showed them how to set fire to his former wife's house on May 3. *(AP)*

• A gun scare forced the evacuation of about 1,000 travelers at the San Jose International Airport in California, delaying at least 20 flights for hours, officials said. The evacuation was ordered after airport security reported what looked like a handgun in a backpack. Officials later determined that it was, in fact, a toy. *(Reuters)*

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Personals

Congratulations to Monica and Fionn O'Brien on the birth of their son, MURROUGH MARINUS EDWARD on February 18th. All the very best. Andrew

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GO: 0,5324 FOD*: 0,3476

ALLEMAGNE (zone I) DM/l - TVA 15%
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GO: 1,09
ZONE II - I :
GO: 1,06 SCSP: 1,42
ZONE III - F :
GO: 1,05 SCSP: 1,40
ZONE IV - F :
SCSP: 1,40
ZONE IV - G :
GO: 1,07 FOD. 0,61

BELGIQUE en FB/l - TVA 21%
GO: 22,07 FOD: 10,59
SC97: 33,39 SCSP: 31,49

HOLLANDE (zone2) NLG/l - TVA 17,5% AU 1er MARS 1997
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Erbakan Plays Down Coup Danger in Turkey

Islamist Leader Denies Rift With Army

Agence France-Presse

ANKARA — Prime Minister Necmetin Erbakan of Turkey attempted Sunday to calm fears of a coup, denying any rift between the political leaders of his party and the military, which has ordered the government to crack down on Islamic militants.

Mr. Erbakan said there was no "divergence of views" between the governing coalition, led by his pro-Islamic Welfare Party, and the influential armed forces, the self-styled defenders of modern Turkey's secular tradition.

The prime minister's comments followed a marathon meeting of the National Security Council on Saturday at which the army is believed to have given Mr. Erbakan a last chance to rein in Islamists who have outraged secular opinion with a series of provocative rallies and pro-Islamic measures.

According to press reports Sunday, the military handed Mr. Erbakan a 20-point list of measures aimed at halting creeping Islamic influence in Turkey and thwarting alleged Iranian efforts to destabilize the Turkish government.

The plan included a ban on propaganda on pro-Islamic television and radio, tighter restrictions on religious dress and measures to prevent Muslim militants from entering the state administration.

The military also demanded a strict application of eight laws upholding the secular principles of Turkey's constitution and the closure of Koranic teaching institutions that are controlled by fundamentalists.

But Mr. Erbakan, speaking before a party meeting, denied there was a split with the military: "The commanders in chief of the Turkish Army, the governing coalition partners and the president of the republic are in perfect harmony.

"If you read the statement carefully, you will see that there was a total convergence of views of all the members on the preservation of peace and calm in the country," Mr. Erbakan said, dismissing media reports of the meeting as "chattering."

President Suleyman Demirel warned Mr. Erbakan last week that he would accept no deviation from the country's secular tradition, fueling speculation that the military was losing patience.

■ Military Warns Prime Minister

Stephen Kinzer of The New York Times reported earlier:

A terse statement released Saturday after the National Security Council meeting, although issued in the name of all participants, constituted an extraordinary public warning by the military to Mr. Erbakan's government.

The statement said the council had decided that "no steps away from the contemporary values of the Turkish Republic" would be tolerated.

"It has been decided that destructive and separatist groups are seeking to weaken our democracy and legal system by blurring the distinction between the secular and the anti-secular," it said. "It has been decided that in Turkey, secularism is not only a form of government but a way of life and the guarantee of democracy and social peace.

"It has been decided that it is impossible to step back from our understanding of the social and legal principles which form the structural core of the state, and that out-of-date measures which are taken without regard for these principles do not coincide with our legal system."

The statement also said that since Turkey is campaigning to become a member of the European Union, "it is necessary to end all speculation which may lead to suspicions about our democracy and damage Turkey's image and prestige abroad."

Since Mr. Erbakan took office in June, his government has taken steps that, while mainly symbolic, have conflicted with Turkey's image as a bastion of secularism.

Mr. Erbakan and some of his leading advisers have encouraged young people to attend religious academies, sought to permit religious observances in government buildings and military bases, and advocated the construction of large mosques in areas of Istanbul and Ankara that are known as centers of secularism.

After the National Security Council session, political leaders said they presumed that Mr. Erbakan would now take a more moderate line.

The meeting was held after several days of reports in the press quoting unnamed military officers expressing deep displeasure with the government. Speculation that the military would carry out a coup, as it has done three times since 1960, has been intense.

But military commanders have given no sign that they want to stage a coup. Such a move would probably devastate Turkey's image in the world and force the military to govern the country, a task for which it has no apparent appetite.

BRIEFLY



Wolfgang Rattay/Reuter

NO DUMPING — A German farmer in a Helmut Kohl mask driving his tractor in a nuclear dumping protest in Gorleben.

Cars Burned in French Town

VITROLLES, France — Six vehicles and a motorcycle were torched late Saturday in this southern French town with a heavy immigrant population and now ruled by the far right National Front.

Last Tuesday nine vehicles were set ablaze after racist remarks by the mayor, Catherine Megret, appeared in an interview in a Berlin newspaper. Saturday night's arson attacks occurred in working class neighborhoods with a strong immigrant presence.

Mrs. Megret won a municipal by-election Feb. 9 that was marked by two nights of violence in which vehicles were burned and gasoline bombs thrown at shop windows. *(AFP)*

Bonn Plea for Brotherhood

BONN — President Roman Herzog of Germany warned Sunday against prejudice and called on citizens to be more brotherly toward one another, two days before he was due to take part in the German opening of the European Year Against Racism.

"People must recognize that negative images of others are dangerous fictions which must be put aside through patient education," he said at the opening of an annual week dedicated to improving relations between Germany's Christians and Jews. *(Reuters)*

$2.5 Million Stolen at Airport

LONDON — Thieves at London's Heathrow Airport last week stole $2.5 million in U.S. government aid cash that was intended for Russia, Scotland Yard said Sunday. The money disappeared Tuesday from a high-security cargo compound moments before it was to be put on a British Airways Moscow-bound flight, a spokeswoman for Scotland Yard said, confirming a report in The Mail on Sunday.

The cash, part of a $10 million consignment in high denominations, was taken between 7.45 and 8.15 A.M. from the forward transshipment area near the airport's Terminal 4. It belonged to the Republic National Bank, one of the banks used by the U.S. government to deliver aid payments to Russia. *(AP)*

3 Cosmonauts Back to Earth

MOSCOW — Three cosmonauts returned to Earth on Sunday after conducting a range of scientific experiments aboard Russia's orbiting Mir space station. The landing capsule from the Soyuz TM-24 spacecraft came down on schedule at 9:44 A.M., a mission control spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week.

- Prime Minister Wim Kok of the Netherlands, which holds the EU presidency, and President Jacques Santer of the European Commission meet with President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow on Monday.
- Telecom ministers meet Thursday in Brussels.

War Crime 'Victims' Are Alive, Embarrassing Bosnia

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In a major embarrassment for the Bosnian government, two Muslim brothers, whose supposed slaying was used as evidence in the most publicized war crimes trial of the war to condemn two Bosnian Serbs to death, have been found living in a Sarajevo suburb.

The finding of the brothers, which has led the lawyer for one of the imprisoned Serbs to file for a new trial, has raised troubling questions about the guilt of the men, currently in a Sarajevo prison, and the death sentence handed down by the military court.

It has exposed what defense attorneys say was the undue haste of the trial, which went ahead without any physical evidence, and the charged political atmosphere that colored the judicial ruling.

The trial, which was widely covered by the international press, was used by the Muslim government to publicize the brutal "ethnic cleansing" campaign then under way by the Bosnian Serbs.

The March 1993 trial of Sretko Damjanovic and Borislav Herak was the first attempt by the Sarajevo legal system to try Bosnian Serbs for genocide and other war crimes. It was intended to begin a process that would see those Serbs responsible for the killings of tens of thousands of Muslims brought to justice.

But it was also used to convince Europe and the United States that the Serbs were guilty of genocide and other crimes against humanity.

The case against Mr. Damjanovic, 36, now appears especially weak.

Mr. Damjanovic was found guilty, based largely on a confession he later said was made under torture, of killing the brothers and a third man, Krso Ramiz, in the trial.

But in another blow to the case, the Sarajevo Public Prosecutor's office, according to internal documents, has charged three other Bosnian Serbs — Nenad Damjanovic (not related to Sretko), Vukovic Miro and Jeftic Bozo — with murdering Mr. Ramiz.

During the trial, Sretko Damjanovic recanted his confession and said he had been severely abused by the Muslim police until he signed the document. The court doctor confirmed at trial that Mr. Damjanovic had four knife wounds and a broken rib that appeared to have been inflicted while in police custody.

In Mr. Damjanovic's confession, he stated that he was responsible for the killing of the two brothers, Kasim and Asim Blekic, who still live in Sarajevo.

"The two principal pieces of evidence used to convict my client were his signed confession, where he supposedly admitted to murdering two men who we now know are alive, and the testimony of his co-defendant Borislav Herak," said Mr. Damjanovic's lawyer, Branko Maric.

"How can my client's supposed confession be considered valid now? And how can the testimony of Mr. Herak, who said he witnessed these alleged murders, also be accepted by the court?"

Azra Omeragic, president of the Sarajevo county court, said there would be an evaluation of the request for a new trial. But she added that the decision was not the responsibility of her office and had been handed over to the public prosecutor's office.

The chief public prosecutor, Domin Malbasic, said the request for a retrial had never reached his office.

Mr. Herak said in the trial that he saw Damjanovic kill Kasim and Asim Blekic as well as Mr. Ramiz. He said he also saw Mr. Damjanovic kill three other people who were not identified in the trial. No other witnesses were presented to back Mr. Herak's accusations.

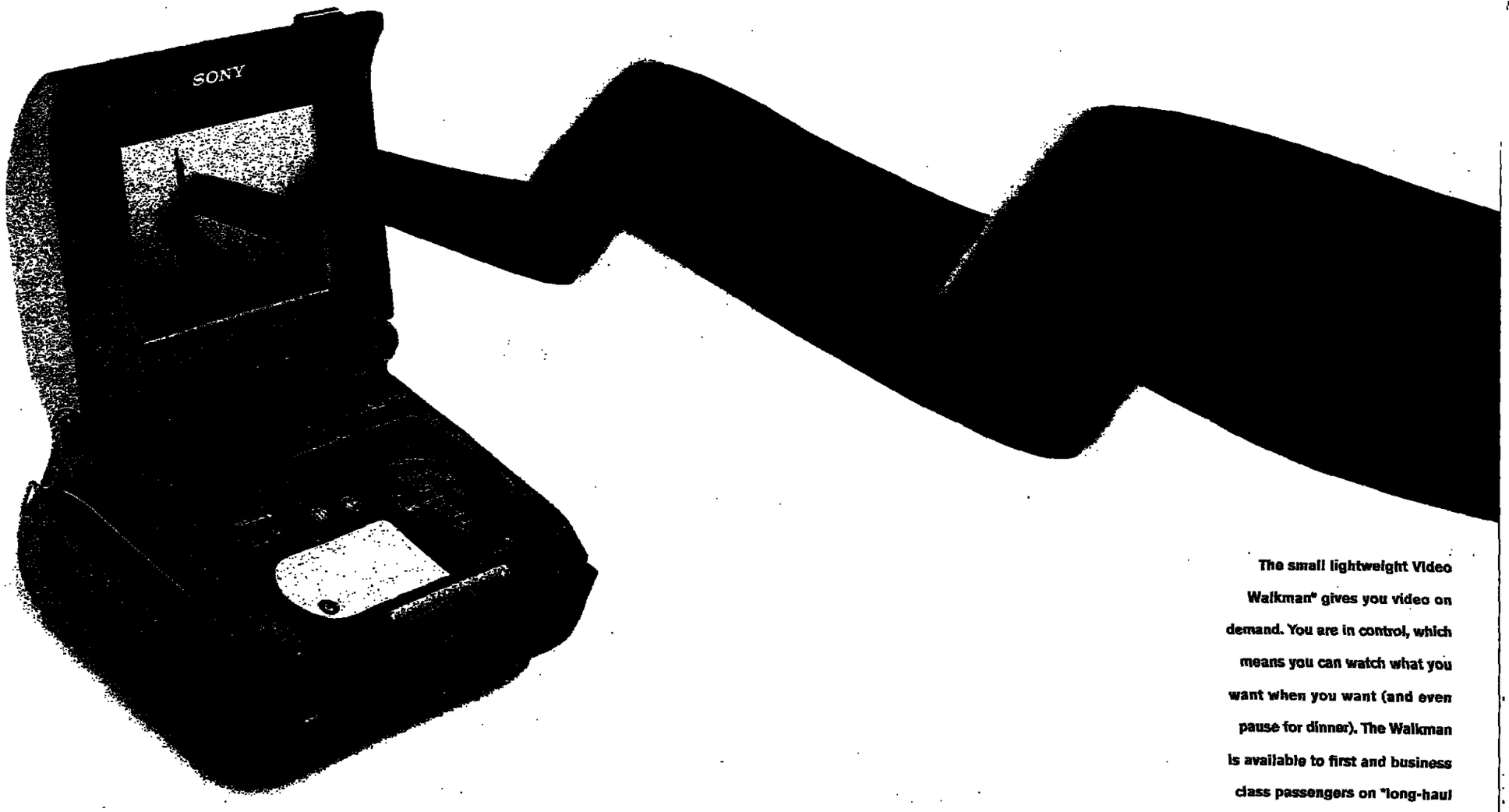
Mr. Herak confessed to a series of war crimes that included 42 individual killings and 16 rapes that were followed, according to his confession, by the killing of 11 of his rape victims.

Kasim Blekic, who now raises sheep in a small shed next to his house in the Vogosca suburb of Sarajevo, said he was unaware that his supposed killing had been used to indict Mr. Damjanovic until a year ago when Vogosca, which was under Bosnian Serb control, was handed back to the Muslim government as part of the Dayton peace agreement.

"I didn't return to Vogosca until last year when the Serbs were leaving," said Mr. Blekic, 43.

"I was buying cattle in those days from a lot of the Serbs, including many of my old neighbors. I went to see the uncle of Sretko Damjanovic, an old friend, and he said he couldn't believe I was alive. He told me his nephew had been sentenced to death for killing my brother and me. They all looked at me as if I was a ghost."

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ART

Budapest Fetes Jewish Diaspora

By Ruth Ellen Gruber

BUDAPEST — At the entrance to a major new exhibit at Budapest's Jewish Museum hang prewar oil paintings of a neoclassical Budapest synagogue that was built in the 1820s. The synagogue still stands and looks much the same. But today it is used as a television studio.

Nearby hangs a huge canvas of a bearded Jew in a black hat bending to touch a black wall. The painting is by Laszlo Feher, who is one of Hungary's best-known contemporary artists and a convert to Judaism.

In many ways these works and their contexts exemplify the concept behind the exhibition as a whole.

Entitled "Diaspora (and) Art," the exhibit brings together some 500 pieces in a carefully devised exploration of the changing position of Jews, artists and intellectuals within Hungarian history and society.

"The Diaspora is a kind of mentality where people are not exactly inside society; they are people on the border of society," said Levente Thury, the Budapest ceramicist who curated the show along with Gyorgy Szego, an art historian.

"Society accepts them but sometimes hates them, sometimes creates difficulties. But there is also a sort of freedom in being a little bit outside — this is the Diaspora," Thury added.

THURY said the original idea behind the show had been to present an exhibit of "Jewish art" utilizing the hundreds of pieces that for decades under communism had sat locked and forgotten in the museum's storerooms.

The aim was to create an important exhibit that would heighten the profile of the Jewish Museum and Jewish culture in the Hungarian mind at large. Under communism, the museum was little more than a marginal display of ritual objects; further exploration of the role of Jewish culture in Hungary was taboo.

Thury and Szego worked with the director of the Jewish Museum, Robert Ben Turan, and spent months rummaging through the museum's long-neglected collection. They also located art works in other museums and private collections and contacted contemporary Hungarian artists, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, to lend works, so that the pieces included in the show date from the early 19th century to the present.

The show, which opened in March and is scheduled to run through the coming year, is the first major exhibit to be held in the Jewish Museum's newly enlarged and refurbished exhibition gallery, which doubled the existing museum space.

Paintings, graphics and sculpture have been arranged in a series of rooms to lead visitors through a historical, artistic and psychological confrontation with themes such as tradition and identity, assimilation and exile. Isolation and responsibility are also key motifs.

Given the topicality, size and complexity of the exhibit, it is unfortunate that funds were not found to produce a catalogue.

The show includes works by Jewish artists on non-Jewish themes and works by non-Jewish artists on Jewish themes. All styles are represented, ranging from the classically conservative to the abstract and the conceptual. The pieces are carefully put in groups so that the juxtaposition provides a commentary on each work, a style or an implicit idea.

A sculpture of Moses by the turn-of-the-century assimilated Jewish sculptor Jozsef Rona, for example, shares a room with a stark, hermaphroditic Moses by Jozsef Jakovits, a non-Jewish contemporary artist who had strong links to Judaism.



Ruth Ellen Gruber

Figure of Moses by Jozsef Jakovits in Jewish Museum.

The Holocaust is not a specific theme, and few pieces deal directly with the Shoah. But the murder of 600,000 Hungarian Jews by the Nazis and homegrown fascists forms an inescapable subtext.

One painting shows a street corner in Paris, painted in 1931 by the non-Jewish artist Istvan Cserepes. In the 1940s, Cserepes had a studio in Budapest's Jewish quarter. In 1945, he protested when the fascists rounded up Jews from his building — and he was taken along with them and shot on the banks of the Danube with his neighbors.

Also providing a symbolic contrast are several large installations put together by Thury and Szego from old pews, ritual objects, books and decorations taken from Budapest's ornate Dohany Street synagogue, which is next door to the Jewish Museum. The synagogue, built in the 1850s and the largest in Europe, was reopened last year after a full renovation.

The walls of the first rooms are crowded with paintings, many of them portraits. Frame nearly touches frame, from floor to ceiling in an almost claustrophobic manner.

"We created a living crowd," said Ben Turan. "But this crowd represents a killed and lost mass of Jews — we revitalized it."

There is a portrait of a soldier with earlocks, portraits of Jewish authors, Jewish community leaders, anonymous families in their living rooms and shops. One contemporary, multiple-portrait piece includes a mirror.

The pictures were massed together not just to represent pre-Holocaust life, but also to represent loneliness within a crowd.

WALL texts caption various sections of the exhibit. One in particular sets the tone for the show, a quotation from the artist Ron Kitaj: "After Auschwitz, everyone lives in the Diaspora now."

Recalling the *Arbeit Macht Frei* quotation above the gate of Auschwitz, it is written above a doorway leading to the latter rooms of the show, where contemporary artworks dominate.

The works are more scattered here. The walls are more bare, representing the isolation within contemporary society, the stifling of artists and intellectuals under communism, and the diminished size of the Jewish population.

Ruth Ellen Gruber is working on a new book about non-Jewish interest in Jewish culture in Europe.

Painting the Idea of Painting

By Phoebe Hoban

NEW YORK — Mark Tansey sits back in his Tribeca studio to observe his latest painting, putting his mug of tea on a wooden wheel inscribed with enigmatic phrases like "rogue programmers," "the prisoner of foreplay" and "encountering the original." Although it's now a table, Tansey invented the wheel as a kind of handmade metaphor machine.

Spinning it like a wheel of fortune provided permutations of philosophical and metaphysical problems, which he used as reference points for his paintings.

Tansey's wheel is, in a sense, a compass, a guide through the territory of his work; he is the master of mordant polemical paintings about modernist art theory and deconstructionism, a painter who makes paintings about the idea of making paintings.

"I think at this point I've gotten beyond the wheel," says Tansey, whose new work is on view at the Curt Marcus Gallery in Soho. "It was something I used against artist's block to provide narrative. Now I've gotten to another understanding of what motivates pictures."

After a year's "self-paid" sabbatical, Tansey has found what he was looking for, a new "technophor," as he calls it. He defines the term as "a metaphorical technique for connecting subject matter and ideas."

Tansey's studio, one block from the loft where he lives with his wife, Jean, and their three children, is itself a technophor, a model of his mind at work.

There is no surface that is not layered with images or images of images; collages, photographs and Xeroxes. Tansey has catalogued them with labels like "aperture as object," "light trajectories," "reversal of black and white."

"I had come to the end of what I thought of as a lover's quarrel with post-structuralism," says Tansey, 47, an appealing, introspective man. "I like the idea of reverse deconstruction, which is construction.

"The question I am addressing now is, 'How do you make meaning pictorial?'

"It's no longer about getting direct equivalence between the material and the idea. It's not about capturing the real. It's the transition, what happens between the material and the ideas. What is that interaction? I think it's basically analogy. I'm working with pictorial rhetoric; how we read different kinds of visual order."



Jack Manning/The New York Times

Mark Tansey sitting in front of his painting "Soft Borders" in his New York studio.

THE curious red painting that dominates his studio needs more work for the show, but already it does what the artist intended: raises questions about the nature of time, space and painting itself. Tansey has used a mountainside as the backdrop for this latest intellectual inquiry.

The realistically rendered canvas, titled "Soft Borders," is actually made up of four interrelated scenes, each depicted from a different perspective, yet somehow converging, as if Tansey were trying to illustrate a wrinkle in time. A small tribe of American Indians shares the mountain with a band of surveyors, a tourist group and a toxic-waste-removal crew.

"It's a short history of the West," he says, "from four different points of view."

Since he moved to New York from California in 1974, Tansey has been delving into visual conundrums that few contemporary painters have chosen to contemplate.

Born in San Jose, California, in 1949, Tansey was exposed to aesthetic discourse as a child.

His father, Richard Tansey, is an art historian who worked on the famous textbook "Gardner's Art Through the Ages." His mother, Luraine Tansey, devised one of the first computerized slide archives.

After graduating from the Art Center College of Design in Los Angeles, Tansey joined the Hunter College studio-art graduate program in Manhattan. But his real education in modernist theory was as Helen Frankenthaler's assistant. "I held the paintings while Clement Greenberg critiqued them," he says. "Straight from the horse's mouth."

In 1980, Tansey completed the first painting in what became his signature style. The 52 panels of "A Short History of Modernist Painting" are witty windows onto various artistic conventions, from the figurative to Minimalism.

The painting used painting itself to tackle contemporary art theory and also established his idiosyncratic iconography; figures drawn from popular culture — particularly that of the 1950s — rendered in a deliberately archaic, monochromatic style. By 1984, Tansey's work had been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum and the Museum of Modern Art.

Arthur Danto is among the critics who have praised his work. "Mark made the intellect central to his paintings," he says. "That was about as subversive of received dogma as it was possible for an artist to be."

Tansey has quietly painted some of the most acerbic art criticism of the last decade. In "Triumph of the New York School," 1984, one of his best-known works, he borrows the format of Velazquez's "Surrender of Breda" to comment on the moment when New York supplanted Paris as the capital of modern art.

In "Derrida Queries de Man" (1990), Tansey creates a precipitous post-modern pas de deux on the edge of a cliff of text. He excels at one-upping the schools of thought he refers to by using their own signifiers as weapons in his artistic arsenal.

"I think Tansey has a wonderfully sharp wit," said the art critic Robert Hughes, who reproduced "Triumph of the New York School" in his new book, "American Visions."

"I've never seen a work of his that I didn't find interesting."

TANSEY'S current source of technophors is the new sciences. "I've been reading things about catastrophe, chaos and complexity theory," he says.

"It's fascinating to go to another field where there is this explosion of kinds of visual order. These scientists are dealing with the problems of the difference between representations and the world as it is. And they are coming to an understanding of the importance of metaphor."

For Tansey, that importance has been obvious all along.

Phoebe Hoban, the author of a forthcoming biography of Jean-Michel Basquiat, wrote this for The New York Times.

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INTERNATIONAL

Israelis See Hill Project as Sealing Jerusalem's Unity

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — After announcing the decision to build a large new Jewish neighborhood in the barren hills of southeastern Jerusalem, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his lieutenants launched an intensive public-relations campaign to portray the action as a response to the housing needs of all Jerusalemites, Jews and Arabs — and even as a symbol of "peaceful coexistence and harmony" in the Holy City.

It might have played well abroad if everyone else hadn't been talking of the area, Har Homa, in distinctly nonpeaceful terms.

"Construction of a Jewish neighborhood on Jabal Abu Ghunaym will be a form of declaration of war on Israel's part," warned Feisal Husseini, the chief Palestinian representative in Jerusalem, using the Arabic name for the site.

"On this subject, it is forbidden for us to show any sign of weakness," declared the Israeli industry and trade minister, Natan Sharansky. Police Minister Avigdor Kahalani proclaimed, "The struggle for Jerusalem has begun."

To be fair, Mr. Netanyahu might have been using the notion of peaceful coexistence in the sense that Jerusalem's Biblical masters might have meant it when they encircled the ancient city with massive ramparts — us peacefully inside, them peacefully outside.

Because in the minds of the Israelis who demanded the neighborhood's construction, that was the real purpose: to complete a ring of Jewish neighborhoods around East Jerusalem that would cement the city as the "eternal and undivided" capital of Israel.

Har Homa, in a vacant stretch of hills between Bethlehem and Jerusalem, is a major gap in the southern part of the ring. Once completed, it will join with the adjacent neighborhoods of Gilo, East Talpiot and Givat Hamatos to create a buffer of 120,000 Jewish residents in southeastern Jerusalem, foreclosing the chance of any linkage between the nearby Arab towns and Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem.

The basic strategy is hardly new. Within three weeks of conquering East Jerusalem in the 1967 war, Israel greatly expanded Jerusalem's boundaries. The man who shaped the city's development for the next 27 years, Mayor Teddy Kollek, spoke of "separate development and peaceful coexistence" while he aggressively expanded into Arab areas by building Jewish neighborhoods on expropriated land.

"The supreme principle in the planning of Jerusalem is to secure its unity," declared a master plan adopted under Mr. Kollek in 1978.

But if the strategy is familiar, the context is new. In the first decades after 1967, the Jewish expansion essentially consolidated a military victory. But the peace declared in 1993 established that further division of territory would occur only through negotiation.

Jerusalem, the toughest issue of all, was left to the "final status" talks that are supposed to end by May 1999.

Mr. Netanyahu's government contends that the 1993 agreements do not explicitly restrict Israeli construction in areas under Israel's jurisdiction. But there is little question that building the first 2,500 of a planned 6,500 housing units in Har Homa violates the spirit of the agreement, creating "facts on the ground" in advance of talks. Once built, there is virtually no chance the neighborhood will be offered as a bargaining chip.

That is important, because a study on how Israeli Jews view Jerusalem, conducted jointly by the University of Maryland and the Gutman Institute of Applied Social Studies in Jerusalem, found that only a small percentage of Israelis view the boundaries of Jerusalem as sacrosanct, and that 45 percent are prepared to transfer outlying areas of the city to Palestinian sovereignty.

"But once a housing project is built and Jewish families move in, the overwhelming majority of Israelis regard it as an essential part of Jerusalem and outside the realm of negotiations," said Jerome Segal of the University of Maryland.

It was this imperative that prompted a powerful group of Mr. Netanyahu's conservative colleagues to lean on the prime minister to prove his commitment to Jerusalem by building Har Homa, and to threaten to bring down the government if he failed.

With new territorial concessions to the Palestinians looming, Mr. Netanyahu told Americans and Palestinians privately that he had to "fill his right-wing tank" on Har Homa if he was to keep on the peace route.

The battle for Jerusalem has always been a battle that Israel has waged alone, since even the United States has not recognized the city as Israel's capital, and most Western governments cling to an old notion of "internationalizing" Jerusalem and its holy sites. The idea derives from the notion that the competition for Jerusalem is rooted in the competing claims of three major faiths — Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Yet, the irony of the current struggle is that the religious sites may actually be the least contentious of the issues facing Israelis and Palestinians. Since 1967, Israel has maintained a status quo in which each major faith administers its holy sites with a minimum of interference, and all Israeli governments have pledged to keep the balance intact in the future.

The problem now is that what the Jews call "Yerushalaim" and the Palestinians call "Al Quds" has become a symbol of national struggle and pride.

That promises a tough and bitter struggle, but at least it leaves the definition of Jerusalem a bit more flexible. If the Israelis settle Har Homa and proclaim it part of Yerushalaim, there is no reason why sometime in the future the Palestinians will not be able to designate some outlying villages as Al Quds.

BRIEFLY

Zaire Rebel Rejects Cease-Fire

GOMA, Zaire — The Zairian rebel chief said Sunday in Goma that he had rejected a cease-fire proposed by U.S. and South African mediators.

Peace brokers hoping to secure a reprieve from the fighting in eastern Zaire, which has uprooted hundreds of thousands of refugees, had expressed hope over the weekend that government forces and rebels led by Laurent-Desire Kabila could agree to a truce starting Monday. But Mr. Kabila stressed that his forces, which have already seized about one-fifth of Zairian territory and driven government forces west in four months of fighting, would not agree.

The rebels, advancing toward Kisangani, said Sunday that their forces had captured the strategic town of Lubutu and the Tingi Tingi camp that had held 170,000 Hutu refugees from Rwanda and Burundi. There was no independent confirmation of the advance and no word on the fate of the refugees. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Iraq Accuses U.S. on Vital Aid

BAGHDAD — Iraq on Sunday again accused the United States of delaying the arrival of badly needed food and medicines in a partial lifting of sanctions under the humanitarian deal with the United Nations.

President Saddam Hussein's cabinet said in a statement on government radio, "More than two and half months after the signing of the accord, neither food nor medicines have yet to arrive in Iraq because of the American obstacles."

A United Nations official in Baghdad said earlier that the first deliveries of food and medicines were expected before the end of March. *(AFP)*

Israeli Jets Strike Hezbollah

NABATIYEH, Lebanon — Israeli warplanes on Sunday raided suspected Hezbollah guerrilla targets just north of Israel's occupation zone in southern Lebanon, security sources said.

They said the jets fired rockets into Jabal Safi in Iqlim Al Toufah, a mountain ridge used by the pro-Iranian fighters to launch attacks against Israeli and allied militia forces in the border buffer zone. There was no immediate word on casualties or damage in the air attack, the 20th into Lebanon this year. *(Reuters)*

Peru Chief Gives Asylum Hint

LIMA — In a surprise move, President Alberto Fujimori flew to the Dominican Republic on Sunday after confirming he would discuss asylum for leftist rebels holed up in the Japanese ambassador's residence.

The development opened the door for an end to the hostage ordeal for 72 captives held nearly 11 weeks at the residence by Tupac Amaru rebels.

Before leaving from a military airport, Mr. Fujimori said he had spoken with President Leonel Fernandez of Dominica about the hostage situation. "We will explore the possibilities of asylum for the terrorists," Mr. Fujimori said. *(AFP)*

Deng's Ashes Scattered at Sea

BEIJING — The ashes of Deng Xiaoping were scattered into the sea off China's coast, the official Xinhua news agency said Saturday. Mr. Deng, who died Feb. 19 aged 92, was cremated last Monday. *(AFP)*



Orlando Brogio/The Associated Press

KID'S STUFF — Pope John Paul II trying to coax a smile from a child during his visit Sunday to St. Julian's parish church on the outskirts of Rome.

Annan Aims to Cut UN Costs To Free Cash for Poor Nations

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — In an effort to end the United Nations' financial troubles by persuading the U.S. Congress to pay America's backlog of dues, the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, is working on a plan to eliminate about $200 million a year of administrative spending and move the money to development aid for poor countries.

Mr. Annan hopes to secure these savings in the administrative budget by eliminating 500 jobs from a work force that has already shrunk from 12,000 to 9,000 since 1985, by ending duplication in some agencies and by reducing red tape. The moves would slash administrative spending nearly in half and reduce administrative costs from 38 percent of the United Nations' $1.3 billion budget to 20 percent.

"What we aim to do is to cut administrative expenses within a frozen budget so as to free more cash for our programs," Mr. Annan said in an interview, recalling that at their summit meeting in France last summer, the Group of Seven major industrial democracies agreed that money saved by slimming the UN bureaucracy should go to development assistance rather than be returned to member countries.

The measures that Mr. Annan is considering will be the centerpiece of the package he plans to propose this summer to try to make the unspecified reforms that both President Bill Clinton's administration and the opposition Republican-controlled Congress are demanding in return for paying the $1 billion the United States owes the organization.

While Mr. Clinton has asked Congress to make an immediate payment of $100 million to the United Nations, he wants the remaining $900 million to be appropriated now but held back until 1999 to give Washington time to judge the effects of any changes Mr. Annan makes.

The bureaucratic pruning Mr. Annan has in mind clearly falls well short of the "50 percent cut in the entire UN bureaucracy" demanded last year by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the most powerful congressional critic of the United Nations.

But the economies he proposes may well be judged excessive by other members, many of whom deeply resent the United States' attempt to put conditions on payments it has a legal obligation to make. Mr. Annan's proposals, however, will be only one element in the debate on overhauling the United Nations.

Although he has considerable discretion over how he spends the secretariat's budget, five working groups of the 185-nation General Assembly are working to prepare recommendations for change in other areas.

To meet the U.S. demand for a cut in its share of the regular budget from 25 percent to 20 percent and of peacekeeping bills from 30 percent to 25 percent, members are debating a new scale of assessments under which the rest of the world would pay a larger share. Also under debate is a plan to enlarge the Security Council by creating permanent seats for Germany and Japan, as well as seats for major developing countries.

Finally, member states are considering how to strengthen the role of the United Nations in peacemaking and development and to turn the General Assembly into an effective forum for debating world problems.

Taken together, these proposals are supposed to help the United Nations deal more effectively with the problems of the post-Cold War world. But it is already clear that all of them are linked by the need to resolve the organization's financial difficulties if the United Nations is to have any future at all.

Diplomats say there is little point in trying to strengthen any aspect of the UN's work unless the institution returns to solvency, with America paying its debts and becoming a reliable contributor again.

As the Japanese representative Hisasi Owada recently said, "We will never agree to improve the UN unless we know it has the means to be effective."

GORE: *Direct Approach Yields Big Donations*

Continued from Page 1

ington Post show that Al Gore also played a traditional fund-raising role in attending 39 events as the principal attraction, raising $8.74 million in 1995-96. The vice president was also the principal at 23 White House coffees and joined Mr. Clinton at another eight. He used his official residence for a number of "donor stroking" events, as one key fund-raiser called them, such as a May 7, 1996, dinner for 50 supporters who already had raised at least $100,000.

According to committee officials and several large donors, at least $40 million of the $180 million raised by the organization in 1995-96 was brought in by Mr. Gore and his fund-raising network, which included a longtime aide, Peter Knight, who managed the Clinton-Gore reelection campaign.

Mr. Gore's efforts paid off in 1996 and have the additional benefit of positioning him for a presidential run. In California, Florida, Illinois, New York, Ohio and Texas — states with the largest number of electoral votes — the vice president has a cadre of several dozen proven fund-raisers, according to state organizers and Gore associates.

"He's got a huge network," a key Democratic fund-raiser said, "and he'll be able to raise 10 times what anyone else can."

Mr. Gore declined repeated requests over the last four months to be interviewed for this article. His spokeswoman, Lorraine Voles, said, "There is nothing inappropriate about the vice president calling people for money."

She added that Mr. Gore saw no distinction between attending routine fund-raising events and personally soliciting contributions.

It is not illegal for a vice president to solicit campaign contributions.

Mr. Gore's direct telephone solicitations — apparently unprecedented for a vice president, according to three of his predecessors — were often blunt but successful.

In October 1995, for example, he called James Hormel, chairman of Equidex, which manages the Hormel family's meatpacking fortune. The vice president asked Mr. Hormel to contribute to an advertising campaign touting Mr. Clinton's record. "There was a sense of urgency that depended on timing because it was for a media buy," Mr. Hormel said.

Mr. Hormel also attended a meeting that month in a San Francisco hotel where Mr. Gore made another pitch for money to about a dozen executives. On Oct. 25, he wrote a check for $50,000 to the national committee, followed seven weeks later by another for $30,000. He gave an additional $50,000 in 1996.

From 1994 through 1996, Mr. Gore made dozens of similar overtures in directly asking donors for money.

Another donor recalled the vice president's phoning and saying, "I've been tasked with raising $2 million by the end of the week, and you're on my list." The donor, a well-known business figure who declined to allow his name to be used, gave about $100,000 but said he felt pressured by the sales pitch.

"It's revolting," said the donor, a Gore supporter.

Yet another major business figure and donor who was solicited by Mr. Gore, and who also refused to be identified, said: "There were elements of a shakedown in the call."

But he said he immediately sent a check for $100,000.

MACHEL: *'Companion' Is a Match for Mandela*

Continued from Page 1

credentials in one of southern Africa's several struggles against colonialism and white-minority rule, can add yet another distinction to her long list: She is the woman who has brought happiness to a once solitary figure with the weight of a nation on his shoulders.

Mr. Mandela, 78, the political prisoner turned president, and Mrs. Machel, 51, became the hottest item in southern Africa last year when, after months of furtive kisses and international rendezvous, they told the world what they mean to each other.

Although only a few months after his divorce from Winnie Mandela, Mr. Mandela's newly public romance with Mrs. Machel captured the heart of South Africa.

"President Nelson Mandela is in love," blared a leading Sunday newspaper, starting a week of giddy news coverage in which everyone had something to say about the well-being of their leader. The official revelation was made only after private discussions with Mr. Mandela's political party, the African National Congress, and Mrs. Machel's family and colleagues in Mozambique.

After those first tentative steps into the public domain, Mrs. Machel, whose office said she was too busy to be interviewed for this article, departed South Africa on Saturday on her first state visit with Mr. Mandela, this one to Asia. Reflecting the new frontiers to which this relationship has pushed protocol, "her official capacity is 'companion,'" said Mr. Mandela's spokesman, Parks Mankahlana, who struggles with how to handle the status of a woman who is not quite the first lady.

The heightened public profile of Mr. Mandela and Mrs. Machel has fueled speculation of nuptials soon to come. But the couple do not plan to wed, Mr. Mandela's aides say. They live together part-time, with Mrs. Machel spending about two weeks a month in South Africa with Mr. Mandela.

The retired Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and others have suggested it would perhaps be better if the two were to set a moral example through marriage.

But Mrs. Machel has said she remains deeply committed to the life and development of Mozambique.

On a more emotional level, she has said she will always be Mrs. Samora Machel, the widow of independent Mozambique's first president, who died in a mysterious plane crash over South African territory in 1986. Mr. Mandela recently called for a new inquiry into Mr. Machel's death.

"She went through very tough times," said the family friend. Some reports say that she remained in mourning for five years. But in recent years she has emerged as a public figure, her humanitarian works earning her a stature in Mozambique that transcends that of presidential widow. "It would be a bit of a pity for Mozambique if she did get married," the friend said.

Mozambique's minister of education for 11 years until 1986, Mrs. Machel has become a kind of roving international ambassador for children's rights and development. She is known for her intense commitment and passion, as well as her command of children's issues, friends say.

She runs a community development program in Mozambique and maintains an office in the capital, Maputo. She chairs the Mozambican National Commission for Unesco. Last year, she submitted a report to the United Nations General Assembly that it had commissioned on the impact of armed conflict on children. This week, she was the host of an international conference in Maputo on controlling the use of land mines.

Although of different generations and different countries, Mrs. Machel and Mr. Mandela share the experience of having struggled against oppression — she against Portuguese colonialism, he against apartheid.

In 1990, shortly after Mr. Mandela's release from 27 years of political imprisonment, he met Graca Machel for the first time when he became godfather of her children, assuming the role previously held by the late ANC president, Oliver Tambo.

They met again in 1992, when Mrs. Machel was receiving an honorary degree from the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town. It was during this second meeting that Mr. Mandela reportedly became intrigued. Just when the romance developed is unknown.

That same year, Mr. Mandela's 38-year marriage to Winnie Mandela ended in separation. Last March, they divorced.

But Winnie Mandela remains a political force here. She is a member of Parliament. She leads the ANC Women's League.

MEXICO: *Escape Report Follows Certification*

Continued from Page 1

er brother of the trafficker who controlled the narcotics organization that dominated northeastern Mexico and southern Texas, known as the Gulf Cartel, was arrested in July, accused of overseeing the cartel's billion-dollar money laundering operations.

He spent six months in a federal prison in Mexico City, a spell interrupted briefly in September when his lawyers persuaded a rural judge to order his release. That order was overturned when prosecutors rearrested him.

A similar scenario played itself out starting late Tuesday, when another rural judge, from the northeastern state of Tamaulipas again ordered Mr. Garcia Abrego's release from the Northern Penitentiary on the basis of a constitutional appeal, according to the attorney general's statement.

Anti-drug officers immediately rearrested him, but a judicial order required them to come up with new charges within 48 hours or release him, the statement said. He was taken to the offices of the National Institute for Combating Drugs for questioning but escaped.

The two drug agents who were questioning him were put under house arrest, the government statement said.

Washington Claims Gain in Pact

Administration officials say Mexico promised to allow U.S. drug enforcement agents to carry guns on cross-border operations under agreements reached in last-minute negotiations before the White House announced that it had certified Mexico as a full-fledged ally in the drug war, The Washington Post reported.

Mexico also offered formal promises of greater cooperation in extraditing drug lords, shutting down money-laundering operations and attacking corruption in its government, the officials said.

Mexico's frequent failure to deliver fully on such promises figured prominently in congressional criticism of the certification decision. Richard Gephardt, the House minority leader, and dozens of other legislators declared they no longer trusted such pledges and vowed to overturn the certification.

Mr. Clinton defended his decision in his weekly radio address, saying, "Make no mistake about it: Mexico has a serious drug problem, but Mexico's leaders recognize that problem and they have the will to fight it."

As drug-associated violence mounted in Mexican border cities last year, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies participating in joint task forces there insisted that their officers needed to be armed. But until last week, Mexico had rejected the request as unnecessary and a violation of diplomatic practice.

A senior Mexican Foreign Ministry official said over the weekend that negotiations over the arming of task forces were still under way and denied there had been any quid pro quo for the certification. Mexico has said throughout the certification process that it is fully engaged in fighting drugs out of self-interest.



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What's Going On?

The Democrats' new chairman, Roy Romer of Colorado, did right on Friday to acknowledge error and pledge a new, reformed style of fund-raising behavior on behalf of his party. But it seemed to us that something much more active, intense and deliberate had got the Clinton White House into its present troubles than the alleged mere failure of "screening" that the president likes to talk about (and lay off on the Democratic National Committee).

The people whose money has had to be returned (to the tune of $3 million, so far) did not, from all the evidence, simply slip through the net in some random, inexplicable way. They were not a by-product of any simple breakdown of screening procedures. The more important of them, in the first place, who brought others into the fold, have connections dating from Arkansas days with Bill Clinton. The Clinton White House brought them into national Democratic Party politics, not the other way around.

Again, the nature of many of the favor- and respectability-seeking money givers suggests that the word must have got around that you could gain marketable, perhaps personally extremely useful photo-op access to the president for a sufficient number of bucks. Is there some other way to account for the fact that the administration was ushering into the president's presence a stream of folks that sometimes seemed to resemble an international "Ten Most Wanted" list? Let us remind you of a few of the more memorable visitors.

Russ Barakat, the south Florida Democratic Party official. Five days after his coffee session at the White House in April 1995, he was indicted on criminal charges and ultimately convicted for tax evasion. A Florida newspaper was full of stories about his problems with the law before the executive mansion get-together, but he was asked in for coffee anyway.

Wang Jun, the Chinese businessman and head of a military-owned arms company. While part of the U.S. government was out investigating him for allegedly smuggling arms into America, he was with Mr. Clinton at a White House coffee, courtesy of Charles Yah Lin Trie.

Eric Wynn, whose $100,000 bail was revoked this past week because he failed to tell authorities about his five arrests since being sentenced for theft and tax offenses a while back. He was at the White House for coffee two days after a company partially controlled by him gave $25,000 to the Democratic National Committee. At the time he hooked up with the president, he bore the distinction of having been a twice-convicted felon.

But that was only the beginning. Mr. Wynn — who was seeking a presidential pardon for himself — turned up last year at four other DNC fund-raisers involving the president, including one in which he, his attorney (a close presidential friend from Arkansas) and Mr. Clinton reportedly had a brief private chat. Whatever about? The president, said White House press secretary Michael McCurry, "recalls no substantive private meeting with Mr. Wynn and is certain he never entertained any discussion of Mr. Wynn's legal situation."

Jorge Cabrera of Miami, a Democratic National Committee donor who was jailed on drug charges in the 1980s. He turned up at a White House Christmas party, only to get caught a short time later with more than 5,000 pounds of cocaine, for which he is now serving 19 years in jail.

Choug Lo. Convicted of tax evasion in the 1980s under the name of Esther Chu, she was another visitor for coffee with Mr. Clinton. She has since been arrested again on 14 charges of falsifying mortgage applications — to which she has pled not guilty.

Roger Tamraz. While Interpol was looking for him all over the world under a 1989 international arrest warrant on conspiracy and embezzlement charges, the fugitive from Lebanon was in Washington at the White House sipping coffee with the president.

Here is another indicator, in our view, that something beyond a mere screening mishap befell the White House in these fund-raising transactions. It is the sheer number of times that some of the fund-raisers visited the White House. We dare say there are department bigwigs in the administration who haven't been there nearly as often.

So what was actually going on during these recurrent White House sessions? At this stage, little is known about the purposes of the visits, who the visitors saw each time, what they did when they got there, or who authorized their entry to the White House. More should be known.

Ponder just a few of the numbers we find so startling: John Huang visited the White House 78 times in 15 months (most of the money he raised in 1996 was returned, having been deemed inappropriate or from unlawful foreign sources); the Thai businesswoman and major Democratic Party donor Pauline Kanchanalak has been at the White House at least 26 times since the president took office; the businessman and contributor Johnny Chung reportedly visited the White House at least 49 times. This was not a question of screening or failing to screen. These were people apparently well known to their White House hosts, people who had business to do at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and went right in.

Then there are the sleep-overs. The White House has disclosed that 900-plus individuals have spent a night at the White House since the Clintons moved in. More than a third of the sleep-overs were financial benefactors of Mr. Clinton or the DNC.

Much more needs to be known about these sojourns — especially the number of visits and their dates in relation to events that preceded and followed. This is especially relevant where the visitors were not strangers at all, as a matter of fact, but persons involved in the other, related legal matters concerning the Clinton administration.

Our conclusion about all this is threefold. It is that, first, a great deal more needs to be disclosed about all these transactions; second, it will be disclosed, as it has been to date, reluctantly and in response to various events and pressures; and third, the odds are not great for a good and fair-minded congressional inquiry into the subject. For the moment that leaves Janet Reno in charge.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Lower the Index

The Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, has bravely called for a commission to fix — more accurately, lower — the government's measure of inflation, the first step toward reducing Social Security payments to the elderly and raising personal income taxes. Revising that yardstick, the Consumer Price Index, would knock perhaps $1 trillion off the deficit over 12 years and spread the burden of the budget cuts across the population.

But President Bill Clinton and most congressional leaders — with the notable exception of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York — refused to take on the elderly and other beneficiaries of an overly generous inflation gauge until Senator Lott made the first move.

The Senate minority leader, Tom Daschle, has embraced the proposal. The White House expressed lukewarm acceptance.

A panel of economists reported last year to Congress that the gauge was probably off by about one percentage point a year. The panel estimated that if Congress adjusted its benefit and tax schedules accordingly, it could reduce the deficit by about a third, or $60 billion, by 2002. The correction would reduce Social Security benefits by an average of $100 next year, and raise taxes by about the same amount for a family earning $50,000.

To fix the problem, Congress need not tamper with the actual computation of the index, which is produced by a professional, nonpartisan staff at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Instead it could forthrightly acknowledge that the official measure is exaggerated, that a reliable measure is not yet available and that it will make a reasonable correction for the purposes of adjusting federal spending and tax programs. But because the exact size of the correction is uncertain, Congress should exempt disability benefits and other payments to the poor.

Adjusting the Consumer Price Index is a better way to balance the budget than big cuts to public investments and other valuable federal programs.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Immigration at Issue: A Globalization Debate

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The French have fused race and immigration into an existential issue that now dominates their politics. The issue turns on their twin intellectual obsessions, history and culture. But the boiling-hot debate over controlling immigration also has big implications for the faddish '90s topic of economic globalization.

In Parliament, the media and the streets of Paris, the French are arguing about methods for cutting down on illegal immigration by Africans, Arabs and Asians. Many French believe — in the face of evidence to the contrary — that clandestine immigration is the prime factor in their country's record unemployment and in spreading crime.

In this they do not differ greatly from many Americans, especially those in border states who bear an unfair share of the burdens they associate with Hispanic and Caribbean immigration, or those Germans who would like to see Turkish workers and families who have lived 20 or more years in Germany return "home" permanently.

But this is one more thing the French do their own way. They debate immigration more openly and honestly than do other industrial democracies. They agonize or exult over anti-immigrant worker measures that do not differ significantly from those already adopted, with little sustained fanfare, in the United States and Germany.

The penchant for defining themselves in political and ideological battle explains in part why relations with foreign "visitors" have become an issue of national identity as France sorts out its place in Europe and the world.

In one sense, the chickens of the past are coming home to roost. The new immigration measures affect the peoples to whom the French once exported their culture and politics, as well as their goods, missionaries and army units to maintain order in the colonies.

But suddenly Africans, Arabs and Asians of modest means who thought they had been granted access to a world culture find that they are greeted with suspicion or even hostility if they seek to work in or visit France. The xenophobic National Front political party of Jean-Marie Le Pen promises to expel the estimated 3 million legal and illegal immigrants who have established homes in France, and open up 3 million jobs for French citizens.

The National Front recently captured its fourth city hall in southern France, and President Jacques Chirac's conservative majority in the National Assembly fears that the far right will take seats from it in next year's parliamentary balloting. To preempt Mr. Le Pen, the government introduced legislation giving the police greater powers to look for and detain unregistered aliens.

Polls show that the legislation is broadly popular. Most of the controversy and protests have centered on one incredibly insensitive clause that would have required French hosts of foreign visitors to file reports with the police when the foreigners left the hosts' homes. That carried unacceptable echoes of France's collaborationist past in World War II, when Jews were reported to Nazi authorities for deportation to death camps. The government quickly modified the clause to eliminate the informer requirement.

France's conscience is uneasy, about the Vichy era and about what it proposes to do to its former colonial wards, who made significant contributions to building the modern French economy.

But the French dilemma is in fact only an exposed cutting edge of a problem faced by other industrial democracies that have become magnets for immigrant workers and families in this era of global communications, easy travel and easy trade and capital movement.

Money, goods, technology and ideas move across increasingly permeable national frontiers with ease. This is the core of "globalization," which in many ways recreates the mercantile conditions of colonial empires, minus the missionaries and troops.

But people who move across borders for work — especially those from culturally and racially distinct communities — have become a source of political controversy in country after country, even though they have been stimulated by the global media and entertainment industry, and by the practices of world business, to seek better standards of living wherever they can find them.

As they tighten immigration controls, the French are also channeling the development funds they spend in Africa into areas from which immigrant flows are heaviest. We want you to continue to partake of our products and our culture, the French action suggests, but to do so *chez vous*.

That may sound terribly cynical, if not vaguely racist. But the French dilemma should offer food for thought for the law-, policy- and opinion-makers of America, now the world's greatest cultural and economic magnet, major harvester of the fruits of globalization and source of the most powerful dreams of a more glamorous life.

In recent years the actions and words of America's leaders have undermined the United Nations and other international bodies. They have not supported expanding the work of the World Bank and other development organizations.

The French are wrestling, however imperfectly, with the responsibilities that their actions and attitudes toward other peoples create. Can Americans make the same claim?

The Washington Post.

Don't Ignore the Common Agenda America Has With China

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Deng funeral, the Albright drop-by in Beijing, the unrelenting furor over the terms of engagement with China — these tell us of a measure of American policy tension unmatched in respect to any other contemporary place or problem. For guidance, we can profitably start, though not end, with Robert Kagan's case for a new strategy of containment in the Weekly Standard of Jan. 20.

Mr. Kagan has had it with what he describes as the prevailing bipartisan policy of engagement, which offers sunny assumptions about China's future and about the helpful role America can play in shaping it. No, he says, the way to deal with a dissatisfied emerging power like China is not to adjust to it but to make it adjust to you.

The Chinese cannot be coaxed into a responsible respect for the rules and norms of the international system. They see that order as something that must be changed if they are to hold their power and realize their ambitions. It threatens them, as it threatened and finally swallowed Mikhail Gorbachev when he tried to integrate his country peacefully into it. The Chinese ruling class knows this.

You get Mr. Kagan's thrust. Do not alter the system to make it easier for China to reap one-sided advantages from it. Instead, work for political change in Beijing. Strengthen America's military capabilities and posture. Impose stiff sanctions when China is caught cheating on proliferation or Hong Kong. Deny China most-favored-nation status to make the Chinese open their system. Block their entry to the World Trade Organization and the Group of Seven until they meet their standards.

Give Mr. Kagan high marks for a frontal attack on a policy problem that most of us just snipe at around the edges. He is right in his central insight that the Chinese want the economic fruits but not the political risks. They are deeply suspicious, and with reason, of the poison apple — the openness and freedom of the Western system that we invite them to bite into.

Most of our debate centers on jiggling the degrees of pressure on China over its human rights policy — an important but not exclusive American concern.

But actually, and oddly, America's policy is in some respects better than its debate. When China muscled Taiwan last year, for instance, President Bill Clinton sent in the Seventh Fleet. That was containment in the old and clear Cold War style. It was a good thing to do, and it met with general approval at home and in Asia.

Even while noting this partial turn from engagement to containment, however, Mr. Kagan does not draw the proper conclusion from it. He thinks that to try to find a line that borrows from the two policy tendencies is to court the worst of both.

In fact, we Americans are headed on a flexible middle course, and not simply because we cannot make up our minds. The situation is genuinely ambiguous and invites an "agile" — in David Abshire's useful word — strategy.

China is neither a sure threat nor a certain partner. We must guard against the one possibility and cultivate the other. This may be tricky to carry off but is not hard to understand.

Mr. Kagan's definition of the choice as lying between containment and appeasement betrays, offensively, a lack of confidence in his own argument. There has to be such a thing as prudent engagement.

If China were an enemy country, then the Kagan prognosis would be on the mark. But it is misleading to depict China as a Soviet-like work in progress. China is a large and changing country of unique design with which America has a complex relationship. To act as though it is all one thing or the other and not something in between is to commit ourselves to a course that risks making our nightmares come true.

The experience of the Soviet Union's downfall hangs over our approaches to China. Partisan answers, designed to justify past policy choices, are still being given to the question of whether it was Ronald Reagan's pressure, Mr. Gorbachev's gutsy genius or the poison apple that brought down communism and the Soviet empire. As long we have no consensus on Russia, it hardly makes sense to take a one-sided inflamed reading of China.

Henry S. Rowen of the Hoover Institution gets it right: "We should not assume that China will inevitably become a threat to U.S. interests. We have a common interest with China in seeing its people prosper and at peace, in dealing with environmental problems, and in coping with the dangers associated with the spread of weapons capable of mass destruction. This common agenda would be better advanced if China were a member of the various organizations that make the rules on such matters.

"Nonetheless, American criticism of China's human rights violations should and will continue, but it should not be linked to trade issues. Our criticism will have increasing resonance inside a China with a better-educated and informed population that has access to greatly improved telecommunications. a China that is growing freer year by year."

When will China become a democracy? Mr. Rowen sees it coming around 2015.

The Washington Post.

Yes, of Course, Political Liberty for Asians, Too

By A.M. Rosenthal

HONG KONG — For more than 50 years, in country after country, Asians have shown passion for political liberty and, if it comes to that, readiness to fight for it. Today's dictators, like yesterday's colonialists, proclaim that political rights are not an Asian value. But they live in perpetual fear because they know that they are.

The reality that Asians by the millions have struggled to get or keep freedom is ignored in the West. Japan and India hold onto the democracy into which they emerged after World War II. The Philippines, which lost it, seizes it back in an election. South Korea and Taiwan create it for themselves; other Asian nations move closer. But the lie lives on — Asians don't really want it and can't handle it.

In Hong Kong, betrayal is added to falsehood. People who have benefited most by freedom — businessmen, politicians and bureaucrats from the city and abroad — act as though the future belongs to the world's dangerous but dwindling gang of tyrannies. They tell the people of this magnificent explosion of a city that they will be just as free after China's takeover on July 1 — and if by chance not, learn to kiss your chains.

"Keeping faith in Hong Kong" is a brochure by top foreign and Hong Kong Chinese businessmen. A few pages glow with all the promises made by China to preserve Hong Kong's freedoms — most of them already scrapped.

Then, page by page, top executives announce that Hong Kong will be richer and better off in Beijing's approaching world. Citibank, Exxon, Toyota, Morgan Stanley, Coca-Cola, Sony, Volkswagen and other major brands.

Martin Lee shows me another document. He makes his living as a barrister and his place in history as the head of the Democratic Party, which Beijing is squeezing out of public life.

Mr. Lee keeps faith in Hong Kong his way. He travels the world searching for leaders who will lend a word of support for liberties which the Chinese have already let Hong Kong know will be drastically redesigned and reduced when they take power — freedom of the press, freedom to organize politically, that sort. He is not getting very far.

The document is a law signed by President George Bush in 1992. Like Mr. Lee, it recognizes Hong Kong as a part of China. But it says that democratization and human rights in Hong Kong are "directly relevant" to American interests and policy and will remain so after June 30, 1997. Mr. Lee suggests that the present U.S. policy of ignoring the future of human rights in Hong Kong breaks America's own law.

Well, just what do you want the United States to do? I ask, a little blustery with embarrassment. He has a modest wish list. Maybe President Bill Clinton might disinvite the president of China to the United States? Or himself and Vice President Al Gore from their planned pilgrimages to Beijing?

Fat chance, I say, but to myself. After all, I am an American and have the human right to be ashamed of my country's shell game, the suckering of Hong Kong and mainland Chinese who have put their own faith in America on the table.

Tung Chee-hwa is the businessman appointed by Beijing to be Hong Kong's chief executive after midnight June 30. He has some things in common with Mr. Lee — warmth and good manners. He says to trust him, the new Hong Kong will not violate political rights. Perhaps I could trust him, he is so pleasant — but the gulag keepers he is serving?

No, I will stick with Martin Lee and the other millions of Asians who know that political and human liberties are part of their values and want them so much that dictatorships tremble.

The New York Times.

A Tawdry White House Story

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The tawdry tale of White House hospitality to fat-cat donors continues to unfold, destroying one sham defense that Bill Clinton tried to erect, but leaving a more important question unanswered.

When the stories about illegal foreign donations and the other campaign money horrors began to appear, the president tried to pretend it had nothing to do with him.

After his re-election, when a reporter asked about "these allegations of improper fund-raising by your campaign," he interrupted. Wait, he said, there had been no allegations about improper funding of his campaign.

"Well, by the Democratic Party," the reporter said.

"That was the other campaign that had problems with that, not mine."

At another point, he blamed "Democratic Party officials" for failing to review properly the White House guest lists. "In areas where we had direct control ... the proper decisions were made," he said.

This effort to make the Democratic National Committee and its heads (Chris Dodd of Connecticut and Donald Fowler of South Carolina) the fall guys in this fiasco was ludicrous to anyone who knew how tightly the White House was riding herd on the DNC during the campaign. But now we know that Mr. Clinton himself authorized and encouraged White House goodies, including use of the Lincoln Bedroom, for big contributors to the party, not just his own campaign.

That fig leaf removed, what remains unclear is what the favorite journalistic word "access" means to Mr. Clinton, or to other pols. What is this commodity? The implication is that access equals influence. It may or may not.

A Republican friend, who worked in the White House for Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan and who despises Mr. Clinton, said: "Some of these donors really just want the thrill of meeting the president and being able to go home and tell their friends about it. Others want a lot more — and those are the ones you have to keep away from the man."

We do know one thing: The single most valuable commodity in political Washington is the time and attention of the president. Those who get it, by any device, are privileged over those who do not.

But not all those people get there because they have emptied their wallets. Some of the columns decrying the excesses of the campaign finance system and calling for its reform have been written by journalists who recently have been invited to intimate sessions with the president. They have access because they are presumed to have influence with the public, but they find nothing wrong in that.

Sensible campaign reform, in my view, will not come from some utopian notion of trying to equalize access to decision-makers by all 260 million Americans. No legislation will control a politician's penchant for listening to some folks and ignoring others.

I was more disturbed by learning from Bob Woodward's book "The Agenda" that Mr. Clinton had decided to grant access to his campaign consultants, Paul Begala and James Carville, as full participants in the 1993 deliberations on his first budget and economic plan. I have a hunch that some of those businessmen-donors could have contributed more to sound public policy than two guys who make TV ads and "spin" the press. But I know no way to curb such a presidential penchant.

Forget the equal-access chimera. Focus on influence-peddling cases. Write a campaign finance bill that will create conditions for more equal competition for more offices. And tell Mr. Clinton, once again, that blame-shifting is unbecoming a president.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Powers' Threat

ATHENS — A Note was delivered to the Foreign Minister by the representatives of the six Great Powers. It demands the withdrawal of the Greek troops and fleet from Cretan territory and waters within six days, under the threat of coercive measures. The Powers are agreed upon two points: they cannot allow the annexation of Crete to Greece in any form at present, and they are prepared to endow Crete with a complete scheme of autonomy.

1922: Women to Rule

NEW YORK — Fifty-five years from now, in 1977, women will rule the world, and men will do the household drudgery and stay at home with the babies. Such is the prediction of Professor Ralph Powers, of the University of Southern California. The reason Professor Powers gives for his bold prediction is that women have not only invaded every field of masculine activity recently, but have begun to supersede men in these fields. Woman is courted by business men, and politicians fear her influence. In addition, she is getting more advertising than mere man ever got, occupying first place in the news of the day.

1947: German Assets

LONDON — The Committee for the Study of European Questions, which reported the existence of a Nazi underground four weeks before the recent round-up of its leaders, renewed its charges against the Swiss and Argentine governments over the harboring of German assets. The report declared that Switzerland "has been unable to deny" that it is keeping out of reach of the Allies assets which the Nazis transferred to Switzerland before the collapse of Germany.

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LANGUAGE

Coffee Nerves and Harrumphisms

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Controversial Coffees May Stain Gore" is the headline in Legal Times.

Has the vice president soiled his shirt while in his cups? Is he getting into a controversy about the importation of beans from Colombia?

No; the new use of *coffee* is now part of the lexicon of funny fund-raising.

"Are you by any chance examining the recent Starbuckian rise of the word *coffee* in political journalism?" asks Pat Ryan of The New York Times News Service. She cites this front-page headline over a Times article by Stephen Labaton, the journalistic Javert on the trail of the fund-raising campaign trail: "No Background Checks Done on Guests at Clinton *Coffee*."

And Leslie Eaton leads a feature piece with "O.K., so you have had *coffee* at the Clinton White House, your photo on the cover of Fortune." This calls to mind Bunny Berigan's version of the 1936 Gershwin song "I Can't Get Started": "I've been consulted by Franklin D. / Greta Garbo has had me to tea."

The noun *tea*, which meant a beverage, was given a new sense of "a meal or social entertainment at which tea is served" by Jonathan Swift in "Polite Conversations" (1738): "Whether they meet at . . . Meals, *Tea*, or Visits." In the same way, in our time and as a result of the Clinton-Gore fund-raising efforts, the noun *coffee* is undergoing the same sense-stretching treatment.

Compounds have long been formed based on this beverage, from *coffee break* to *coffee-cake* to *coffee-table* book. The White House gatherings are based on the German *Kaffeeklatsch*, or "coffee party." (*Klatsch* is German for "the noise of gossip, the sound of conversation that mingles with the clattering of cups and the measuring-out of life in *coffee* spoons, Prufrock-style.)

Coffee, not preceded by the article *a* or *the*, is the drink; *a coffee* or *the coffee*, meaning "the meeting at which *coffee* was served," is now the event.

□

Clearly, something must be done; basically, the problem is this:

Clearly and *basically* have been reduced to throat-clearing, attention-demanding words. The new meaning of both is "I'm here. Shut up and listen."

A third harrumphism is *actually*. R.W. Apple, Washington bureau chief and chief Washington correspondent of The New York Times, came barreling into my office to denounce the widely prevalent insinuation of actually into sentences where it adds no emphasis or intensification. "Kids use it all the time these days — '*Actually* I think I'll go out.' Or travel agents — 'I can *actually* get you a flight tomorrow.'"

Perhaps the rise of the need to assert actuality has been stimulated by the cyberese popularity of *virtual*, which is artificial actuality. But beware of harrumphisms and other words that do no hard communications work. As Alistair Cooke likes to say in making this point, "Long period of time no see."

□

Is America in danger of being seized with absolutism? Used to be, *yes* was the preferred affirmation. The military tried a variant: *affirmative*. Now all we hear is *absolutely*.

William Abbott of Westport, Connecticut, notes that today's vogue word for eager assent and unquestioning assurance is not only pervasive but anachronistic: "I heard Mel Gibson give an emphatic *absolutely!* at least twice in his 13th-century epic 'Braveheart.'" The adverb did not appear in the English language until the 14th century, in the sense of "certainly, positively," and not until 1597 did Shakespeare use it to mean "conclusively, finally, unreservedly."

Absolutely-watchers note what Abbott calls "a corrective to the world's insincerity" in the movie "The English Patient," written and directed by Anthony Minghella. The character of Almasy, played by Ralph Fiennes, is trapped with Katherine (Kristin Scott-Thomas) in their vehicle during a North African sandstorm. When she asks if they will be all right, he replies, "Yes, yes, *absolutely*." She differentiates nicely between straight assurance and strained overassurance with "*Yes* is a comfort, *absolutely* is not."

This dramatic observation shows how the overuse of *absolutely* is weakening the word, introducing an impurity to absolution. (Yes, *absolutely* comes from the Latin *absolut*, past participle of *absolvere*, "to set free.") We in the vanguard of the anti-absolutely movement do not suggest that speakers go to the formal extreme of *without qualification, unequivocally, unquestionably* or the colloquially dated *yes indeedy*. But whenever one word races triumphantly through the language, are we not better off to cut it down to size? Isn't it better to live in synonym, set free from voguish convention?

You bet. Right on. Without a scintilla of doubt.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL

Q&A / **Jacques Rupnik**

Albania's Illusions: Life as a Lottery

The outburst of anti-government violence in Albania is the latest case of Balkan instability, apparently caused by the failure of democracy and prosperity to emerge faster from the ashes of Communist rule. Jacques Rupnik, director of research at the Center for International Studies in Paris, talked with Joseph Fitchett of the Herald Tribune about likely scenarios in the Albanian crisis.

Q. How big a challenge for President Sali Berisha of Albania are these scattered revolts? Do you discern a pattern in the outbreaks?

A. The regime is in deep trouble. It is virtually a revolutionary situation because the political crisis has erupted against a background of social chaos. If crowds are overrunning police stations and army barracks and disarming their occupants, as reports suggest, it means that state authority is crumbling because some forces are not resisting.

The insurrectional movement seems strongest in southern Albania, where the ex-Communist opposition is rooted, and is threatening to move north against the heartland of President Berisha.

We're seeing another example of a new Balkan democracy threatening to collapse because it lacks the political foundations and understanding to assimilate quickly Western-style politics and a market economy. Just as in Bulgaria and in Serbia, the government is being challenged by people in the street. In Tirana, this was sparked by the fact that both sides think that they should have the money from the failed investment schemes. Ordinary people want their money back because they feel that the government should have protected them, but plenty of government ministers saw the get-rich-quick scams as a source for funds they needed for last year's electoral campaign and perhaps their own pockets.

The dispute reveals the illusions there about capitalism, involving work and savings and a limited role for government, and the tendency of people in power to think that everything belongs to them. Albania, you could say, just traded the Communist illusion for another illusion, of life as a lottery.

•

Q. Have Albania's troubles caught the rest of the world by surprise?

A. Actually, the real surprise was that Albania started off as well as it did. When it threw off 45 years of dictatorial rule, it was the last and poorest of the new democracies, and lots of people expected the country, where clan politics ran even deeper than totalitarianism, lots of people expected a bloody collapse into vendettas and disorder.

Instead, six years on, Albania has had two elections, the first won by the ex-Communists, the second won by Berisha's Democratic Party in 1992. Then last year, Mr. Berisha's party stayed in power in elections marred by widespread allegations of abuses. That outcome has smoldered ever since, with no outlet in a functioning Parliament and therefore, finally, resort to the streets.

Q. Is political turmoil in Albania liable to spill over and inflame the Balkans?

A. It's a worrying possibility. Until now, things have actually been heading in the other direction. President Berisha chose to concentrate on economic change, and, no matter how clumsily he did it, he kept Albanians from getting involved in nationalistic causes.

This was true throughout the breakup of Yugoslavia, and more recently, relations have improved with Greece. But the situation is so fragile in Kosovo, the Albanian-populated province of Serbia, that there are always temptations for factions in Belgrade or Tirana to stir up the situation there to divert attention from failures at home.

The nationalistic card might even be played by the opposition in Belgrade or Tirana — with destabilizing effects in Kosovo. Fighting there would almost certainly cause a wave of Albanian refugees — some over the border to Macedonia, increasing regional tensions, and many into Albania itself.

Q. Do you see any steps that might defuse the confrontation in Albania?

A. Concessions to the protesters could include punishment for people behind the investment swindles. Perhaps some funds could be found to ease the economic shocks and hardship. The key outside role falls to the United States, which brokered the Albanian reconciliation with Greece. Now it will have to encourage new elections under international supervision, which seem the only way out for Albania.

BOOKS

CONFESSIONS OF A SPY: The Real Story of Aldrich Ames

By Pete Earley. Illustrated. 364 pages. $27.50. G.P. Putnam's Sons.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AT the opening of his curious new book, Pete Earley, a journalist, describes the obstacles he faced in gaining direct access to his subject, who is widely considered to have been the most valuable source the Soviet Union ever had inside American intelligence.

Among these obstacles was the spin that the U.S. government was putting on its capture of Ames. Earley writes: "From the moment of his arrest on Feb. 21, 1994, the CIA and the FBI had engaged in a two-pronged public relations attack. Retired and anonymous CIA employees characterized Ames as an inconsequential, bumbling bureaucrat who spent most afternoons napping at his desk. The FBI, meanwhile, dazzled the media with a series of self-serving briefings."

"Such government hogwash made me skeptical," Earley continues. He then raises what seem like two crushingly logical objections to the government's position: "If Ames was such an incompetent boob, why had the CIA given him access to its choicest secrets? And if the FBI had really done such a swell job, why had it taken nine years to catch him? There had to be more to this story than the public was being told."

In the following 350 pages, Earley tries to tell the real story. As he interprets it, Ames was highly competent at the craft of espionage and was told the choicest secrets because he was trusted. His cleverness was what made him so hard to catch, but an intrepid team of CIA investigators eventually prevailed. The FBI didn't even join the hunt until it was asked to help in 1991. Yet, in Earley's view, the FBI got all the credit because it prevailed in a battle of bureaucracies.

Unfortunately, this interpretation doesn't fit the facts as he relates them. In his account, Ames kept being given important assignments despite poor performance ratings, drunkenness, insubordination and other erratic behavior. Although faced with difficult obstacles, the CIA team kept missing obvious clues to what Ames was doing. And while it's true the FBI didn't join the hunt until very late in the game, you have to wonder why the game took so long.

So even judging by Earley's version of what happened, you find the more obvious explanation for the government's "two-pronged public relations attack" to be simply that the CIA had goofed and the FBI had got the job done.

None of this is exactly news, of course. Despite Earley's many boasts of being the first to get the true story, his account does not substantially improve on those that emerged from the four previous books on the Ames case published in 1995: "Sellout," by James Adams; "Killer Spy," by Peter Maas; "Betrayal," by Tim Weiner, David Johnston and Neil A. Lewis, and "Nightmover," by David Wise.

Nor is "Confessions of a Spy" narrated with much drama. A former reporter for The Washington Post and the author previously of "Family of Spies: Inside the John Walker Spy Ring" and "The Hot House: Life Inside Leavenworth Prison," among other books, Earley keeps dropping the thread of his story to pursue new steps in the game of espionage that was played between the CIA and the KGB, like Harpo Marx trying to fool his mirror image. But because the characters are hard to tell apart (except of course for Ames himself and his demanding second wife, Maria del Rosario Casas), the story is often confusing.

What's strikingly new in Earley's telling of the Ames story is his access to the subject. In the book's opening chapter, the author describes how through a combination of luck and guile he outsmarted a prison bureaucracy to talk alone with Ames for more than 50 hours. Using these talks and nearly 500 pages of letters that Ames wrote to him, Earley intersperses his third-person narrative with comments by Ames himself.

But these don't shed very much light on the case. True, the acuteness of his self-analysis reveals Ames to be a man of somewhat more dimension than previous books have done. But he has so many explanations for his behavior — from political disillusionment to boredom to self-amusement to fear of debt to avarice to self-importance to self-disgust to a simple love of intrigue — that ultimately all the motives cancel one another out.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



Ali Jarekji/Reuters

FIT FOR A KING — Jordanian orphans cheering Sunday after learning that King Hussein has ordered that his Hashemiyah Palace, a guest house to royalty and presidents, be converted into a children's home.

BRIDGE

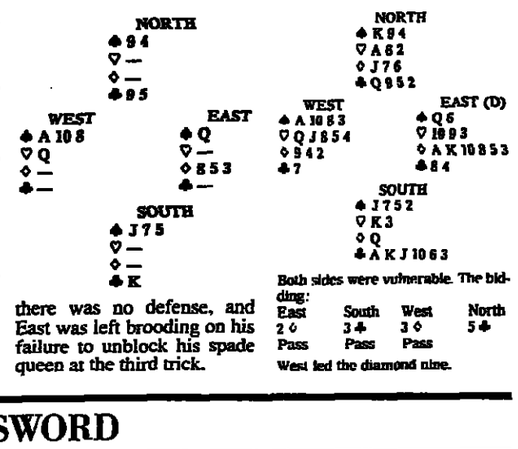
By Alan Truscott

MEL Colchamiro of Merrick, the 1996 Long Island Player of the Year, was trying to add to a string of recent successes at the Long Island Spring Regionals recently.

With his wife, Janet, he qualified for the North American Pairs playoffs in Dallas. Before that, at the Beverly Club, 130 East 57th Street, he squeezed out a narrow victory in a Grand National Teams match with help from the diagramed deal.

As South, he reached five clubs after East had opened with a weak two-diamond bid. East won the opening diamond lead and shifted passively to a trump. South won in his hand and immediately led a spade to dummy's king. East, caught off guard, played low, which proved to be a fatal error.

Colchamiro ruffed a diamond, cashed the king and ace of hearts and ruffed a heart. He then crossed to the club queen, ruffed the diamond jack and reached the position shown at right:



When a spade was led, there was no defense, and East was left brooding on his failure to unblock his spade queen at the third trick.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2 ◇	3 ♣	3 ◇	5 ♣
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond nine.

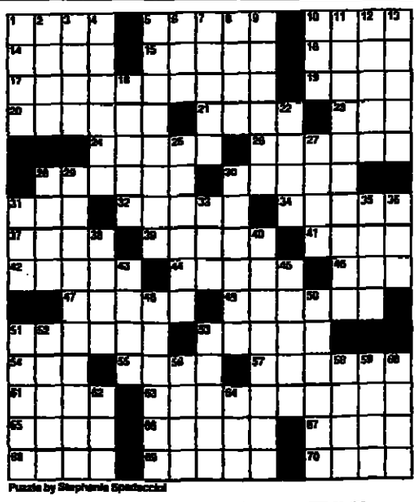
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Poet Sandburg
5 Sand bar
10 Jemima, e.g.
14 Guy with an Irish Rose
15 "College Bowl" host Robert
16 Chew (on)
17 Off-color
19 New York theater award
20 Escalator alternative
21 Boat propellers
23 " — Maria"
24 Tear-jerker in the kitchen
26 "Bald" baby bird
28 Big toe woe
30 Patsy's pal on TV's "Absolutely Fabulous"
31 Dapper fellow
32 Foe
34 Numbskull
37 Catch sight of
39 Saccharine
41 Garbage boat
42 Chartres chapeau
44 "Deutschland über —"
46 High season, on the Riviera
47 Before the due date
49 African antelopes
51 Actress Loren
53 Four-time Gold Glove winner Garvey
54 Chicken — king
55 — platter (Polynesian menu choice)
57 Bug's antenna
61 What not to yell in a crowded theater
63 Off-key
65 Tied, as a score
66 Revolutionary patriot Allen
67 Lo-cal
68 Funnyman Foxx
69 Horned zoo beast
70 Son of Seth

DOWN

1 Elliot of the Mamas and the Papas
2 Be next to
3 Latvia's capital
4 French Foreign —
5 Rap or jam periods
6 Stetson, e.g.
7 Betelgeuse's constellation
8 Thomas Edison's middle name
9 Looked lecherously
10 In the past
11 Off-center
12 Innocent
13 Sound from an aviary
18 Sgt. Bilko
22 Stated
25 Street sign with an arrow
27 Wildebeests
28 Pedestal
29 Off-guard
30 Embroidered hole
31 Cotillion V.I.P.
33 Director Brooks
35 Bunkhouse beds
36 Female sheep
38 "You bet!"
40 It's used for a call in Madrid
43 Excursion
45 Lifeguard, sometimes
48 Giver of compliments
50 Thread's partner
51 Morley of "60 Minutes"
52 Martini garnish
53 Japanese dish
56 — helmet (safari wear)
58 Reclined
59 Inner: Prefix
60 1 and 66, e.g.: Abbr.
62 Finis
64 Campbell's container



Puzzle by Stephanie Spadaccini

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 28

A	S	F	A	R	A	S	P	O	S	S	I	B	L	E
H	E	A	D	O	N	C	O	L	L	I	S	I	O	N
M	A	K	E	S	T	H	E	D	U	S	T	F	L	Y
E	N	E		S	I	M	M	E	R	S		F	A	A
			R	I	C	O		R	O	I	L			
		C	A	J	U	N	S			V	E	I	L	E	D
O	M	A	N	I		C	O	P	E	S	T	O	N	E
M	I	N	I		L	U	N	A	R		T	O	N	G
I	N	U	N	D	A	T	E	D		S	E	P	I	A
C	O	S	T	A	R			T	O	R	S	O	S	
		O	R	G	Y		L	O	I	S				
M	I	A		K	E	E	P	I	N	G		R	A	W
O	N	C	E	I	S	N	O	T	E	N	O	U	G	H
A	C	R	O	S	S	T	H	E	M	E	R	S	E	Y
T	H	E	S	H	E	L	L	S	E	E	K	E	R	S

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GERMANY: *CDU Wins in Frankfurt*

Continued from Page 1

improvement of more than four points over its showing in the 1993 election.

The Social Democrats dropped to 30.3 percent from a previous score of 32 percent, but the loss was less severe than opinion polls had predicted. The Greens party, which is aiming to share power with the Social Democrats at the national level, scored 16.3 percent for a two-point gain over 1993.

The Free Democrats were struggling to cross the 5 percent threshold needed to be represented in the city council, while the far-right Republicans appeared to be the biggest losers, dropping to 5.9 percent, or more than three points below their score four years ago.

Frankfurt is the seat of the country's banks and one of Germany's most cosmopolitan cities, with foreigners making up fully a quarter of the population. This was the first local election in which citizens from other European Union countries living in Hesse were allowed to vote.

With political leaders from all parties joining the rallies across Hesse in recent weeks and trying to affect the outcome, Mr. Kohl himself plunged into the campaign and acknowledged that the Hesse results would provide an important harbinger of the 1998 national election.

Mr. Kohl's coalition, made up of his CDU and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, and the Free Democrats, has held power since 1982. But polls suggest that if a general election were held now, the alliance would lose its majority in the Bundestag, or lower house of Parliament.

German Social Democrat Said to Back A 'Grand Coalition' With Kohl's Party

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Gerhard Schroeder, a leader in the opposition Social Democratic Party, has begun to mobilize members of his party in favor of a "grand coalition" government with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, according to the weekly newsmagazine Der Spiegel.

The report follows weeks of speculation that only a formal alliance of the two biggest parties would be able to forge a national consensus on the unemployment crisis, tax reform and ways to make the German economy more competitive — along with denials that any effort at such an alliance is under way.

Although Mr. Kohl has been a fierce opponent of the idea of a grand coalition, the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's coalition, is said to be worried about such a prospect, which could force it into opposition.

According to the Spiegel account, Mr. Schroeder won support for a reshaped coalition among 18 of his party's parliamentary members at a meeting last week in Bonn.

Any initiative to recast Bonn's government, which Mr. Schroeder said should be done as soon as possible and before next year's elections, must come from the Social Democrats, Mr. Schroeder said.

"We must tell the Union: 'Get rid of the FDP and let us work together,'" Mr. Schroeder was quoted as saying.

Eric Fenby, 90, Transcriber Of Delius, Dies

New York Times Service

Eric Fenby, a British musician and musicologist who was a transcriber for the composer Frederick Delius, died on Feb. 18 in Scarborough, England, where he lived. He was 90 years old.

Mr. Fenby was trained as an organist and went on to become a composer, conductor, teacher and author. He was professor of harmony at the Royal Academy of Music in London from 1964 until 1977.

He is best known for his work in the 1920s and '30s with Delius (1862-1934). In 1928, hearing that Delius had become virtually helpless because of blindness and paralysis, he wrote and offered to serve him as a kind of secretary. Delius agreed, and Mr. Fenby worked with him at the composer's home in Grez-sur-Loing, near Paris, in extended stays until Delius died almost six years later.

Mr. Fenby gradually worked out a system for transcribing music that Delius dictated, and the composer went on to produce half a dozen works.

C. Brooks Peters, 84, who covered the outbreak of World War II from Berlin for The New York Times, died Thursday at his home in New York.

Admiral Ephraim Paul Holmes, 88, who retired in 1970 as commander of the Atlantic Fleet, died Sunday at his home in Williamsburg, Virginia. He served in the Pacific during World War II, receiving his first command in 1943 on the Stockham, a newly commissioned destroyer.

CLONE: *In Another First, U.S. Scientists Replicate Two Monkeys*

Continued from Page 1

they were cloned from different embryos. But researchers said that the technique could be used to create eight or more identical monkeys from a single embryo, and that further advances could lead to the ability to make clones of adults as well.

The work, at the federally funded facility, has yet to be published in a scientific journal.

The monkeys were created in a two-step technique. First, researchers created several monkey embryos using a standard in vitro fertilization method of mixing eggs from a single female with sperm in a petri dish. Once the embryos had divided into eight cells, Dr. Wolf and colleagues teased apart the embryos' cells.

In the second step, the scientists took one full set of chromosomes from each embryo cell and inserted each batch into a fresh egg cell whose DNA had been removed. Each of those cells then had the potential to become a new embryo. Nine successfully developed into embryos and were implanted into female monkeys, three of whom became pregnant. One fetus died.

■ Pope Attacks Experiments

Pope John Paul II, apparently in a reference to the cloning debate, spoke out Sunday against all those who abused human dignity with "dangerous experiments," Reuters reported from Vatican City.

Jobs Report Could Jolt Bonds

Bridge News

NEW YORK — More losses appear likely for Treasury bonds this week as the market's nervousness, sparked by the possibility of a rise in interest rates, is fueled by anxiety over the February unemployment report due Friday.

Treasury yields hit their highest levels in a month after the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, in semiannual testimony before Congress, emphasized the Fed's concerns about possible inflationary pressures and the level to which the financial markets have rallied.

The Fed has not changed interest rates since January 1996, when it lowered the federal funds rate on overnight loans between banks by a quarter-point, to 5.25 percent. Fed officials are scheduled to hold their next policy sessions March 25 and May 20.

Many traders say they are looking for a rate increase at the May meeting but that they think the Fed is likely to hold policy steady in March.

With Fed policymakers known to be concerned about the tight U.S. labor market, another strong jobs report could cause investors to factor in a greater chance of a Fed tightening in March.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"The market has convinced itself next Friday's employment number is the number that will tell us definitively whether the Fed will move interest rates or not," said Robert Froelich, chief investment strategist at Zurich Funds.

The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond rose 13 basis points last week, to 6.80 percent, still well short of the recent peak of 6.96 percent it hit in January.

Traders said that while the 30-year yield had yet to leave its recent range of 6.50 percent to 7 percent, an employment report that showed more strength or wage inflation than expected could well push yields to new highs for the year. The consensus forecast calls for an increase of 230,000 in nonfarm payrolls last month, with some economists predicting gains as large as 350,000.

Analysts also generally expect to see signs of strength in other details of the report: a decline in the jobless rate, another gain in earnings and a reversal of January's weakness in hours worked.

In Europe, Caution Is in Vogue

Fears Over Rates and EMU Spoil Appetite for Risk

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — No one is yet talking of a bubble bursting. But a perceptible backing away from risk, now evident in international capital markets, suggests that a reappraisal is under way.

The change was prompted by a statement last week from Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, expanding on the concern he raised in December about "irrational exuberance" in the stock market to now include "virtually all financial markets." The top U.S. central banker added a warning that "a pre-emptive policy tightening may become appropriate" if the Fed perceives signs of inflation in the U.S. economy.

The mispricing of risk is a theme that the Bank for International Settlements has also been hammering at since autumn. It returned to the attack last week in its latest quarterly survey on "International Banking and Financial Market Developments."

By coincidence, the bank's latest warning was sounded at a time when other events confirmed the need for caution. Markets were awash with rumors that Germany was planning to announce a delay in the timetable for monetary union. The rumors were so intense that spokesmen for the government and the Bundesbank publicly denied them.

The rumors caused havoc in bond markets in Italy and Spain, where huge positions had been built up on the assumption that short-term rates would be falling sharply.

The positions already were untenable because the cost to borrow short-term cash was higher than the income earned on buying two-year paper. When the rumors of delayed monetary union caused prices on the two-year paper to fall, the increasing cost to hold these positions led to a wholesale unwinding.

To give a measure of the rout, the yield on two-year Spanish government paper rose 43 basis points, or 43 hundredths of a percentage point, over the week. In Italy, the yield on the similar instrument was up 36 basis points.

This deterioration forced a reversal in the swap market, where German paper had been sold to finance the acquisition of Italian securities. The unwinding drove the Deutsche mark up 1.4 percent against the lira over the week and helped make the German bond market the best-performing in Europe last week.

The prevailing view among U.S. analysts is that it is only a matter of time until the Fed raises rates — later this month or at the May policy meeting — and that U.S. bond prices are likely to trend downward until the Fed's intentions become clear.

But Patrick Artus at Caisse des Depots et Consignations, France's largest institutional investor, warns that, while a one-time tightening would have no great impact on markets, a series of rate hikes could have a devastating effect.

Noting what he calls a "bizarre balance in U.S. financial markets," he observed that the equity market had "become a pure domestic market, over-purchased by mutual funds, while the bond market has become a pure foreign market, with foreign investors overpurchasing domestic issues."

Any interruption to this foreign capital inflow to the bond market, he said, would cause the dollar to sink and long-term U.S. interest rates to soar.

Mr. Artus sees the German bond market to be the safest haven — standing to benefit whether or not monetary union goes ahead on schedule.

Union, he argued, will bring fiscal stringency and low inflation that will keep all European interest rates low, while a delay will benefit Germany in particular as investors, newly wary of the plan, pour back into the Deutsche mark.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Feb. 28. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Argentine Peso					
234	Argentina	11¾	02/12/07	110.3006	10.6500
Australian Dollar					
190	Australia	12	11/15/01	122.7390	9.7800
Austrian Schilling					
132	Austria	7	02/14/00	108.2000	6.4700
Belgian Franc					
179	Belgium	9	03/28/03	121.1300	7.4300
British Pound					
93	Land Securities	6	03/31/07	100.5000	5.9700
100	World Bank	6	03/01/00	96.1380	6.2400
111	Fannie Mae	6⅞	06/07/02	99.7500	6.8900
119	Britain	7	11/06/01	100.5930	6.9600
196	Utd Parcel Svc	6⅝	02/25/00	100.3750	6.8500
Canadian Dollar					
220	Canada	8	06/01/23	111.1500	7.2000
235	Ontario	zero	04/05/01	80.0000	5.5800
244	Canada	8¾	12/01/05	116.3200	7.5200
Danish Krone					
4	Denmark	8	03/15/06	111.9800	7.1400
21	Denmark	9	11/15/00	114.3900	7.8700
23	Denmark	8	11/15/01	112.0300	7.1400
27	Denmark	7	11/10/24	97.6600	7.1700
28	Denmark	7	11/15/07	103.9700	6.7300
33	Denmark	7	12/15/04	105.8000	6.6200
39	Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.1500	8.3200
55	Denmark	8	05/15/03	112.1500	7.1300
58	Denmark	6	12/10/99	104.1500	5.7600
87	Denmark	6	11/15/02	103.3000	5.8100
105	Denmark	6	02/15/99	103.7000	5.7900
109	Denmark	4	02/15/00	99.6700	4.0100
127	Denmark	7	08/15/97	101.3500	6.9100
156	Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	89.2500	6.7200
180	Real Kredit	6	10/01/26	89.1500	6.7300
242	Denmark	5	08/15/05	95.3500	5.2400
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	6	01/04/07	103.0700	5.8200
2	Germany	8	01/21/02	114.3880	6.9900
5	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	105.1400	5.9400
6	Germany	6½	10/14/05	106.8300	6.0800
7	Germany	6⅝	05/12/05	109.5200	6.2800
8	Germany	7⅛	01/03/05	112.7800	6.5400
9	Germany	5	08/20/01	102.3700	4.8800
10	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	114.9800	7.1800
11	Germany	8	07/22/02	115.1400	6.9500
12	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	113.5150	6.6100
13	Germany	3½	12/18/98	100.0100	3.5000
16	Germany	5	05/21/01	102.6733	4.8700
18	Germany	6	01/05/06	103.4000	5.8000
19	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	98.4043	6.3500
20	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.3300	6.2900
22	Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	112.40	6.5600
24	Germany	6	02/16/06	103.3900	5.8000
25	Germany	9	10/20/00	115.8175	7.7700
26	Germany	6½	07/15/03	107.8800	6.0300
29	Germany	8⅜	12/20/00	115.8300	7.6600
30	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	114.0650	6.7900
31	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	108.5150	6.1100
32	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	103.1340	4.9700
34	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	111.0348	6.4200
37	Germany	8½	02/20/01	114.8950	7.4000
38	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	116.8300	7.4900
40	Germany	6½	03/15/00	107.2300	6.0600
41	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	109.0150	6.1900
42	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	111.2383	6.4100
43	Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.0700	3.5000
45	Germany	9	01/22/01	116.4700	7.7300
49	Germany	5⅝	05/15/00	105.5400	5.5700
50	Germany	7½	11/11/04	113.5767	6.6000
51	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	103.5200	5.0700
56	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	107.9000	6.0200
57	Germany	4¾	11/20/01	100.8368	4.7100
59	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	102.9000	5.9500
60	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	105.9200	5.9000
62	Treuhand	6⅜	07/01/99	106.0000	6.0100
63	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	109.9000	6.2600
64	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	106.2680	5.8800
65	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	109.3171	6.1700
66	Germany	7	01/13/00	108.4433	6.4500
68	Germany	8	09/22/97	102.5700	7.8000
69	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	105.2267	5.4600
70	Germany	8¾	05/21/01	114.9700	7.2800
71	Germany	8¼	02/21/97	101.8700	8.1000
72	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	109.0980	6.1900
77	Germany	6⅝	05/20/99	105.3200	5.8200
78	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.5700	4.8700
79	Germany	6	09/15/03	105.6340	5.6800
82	Germany	6	02/20/98	102.5600	5.8500
83	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	105.1480	5.7100
88	Germany	6⅝	12/02/98	105.6100	6.5100
90	Mexico	8¼	02/24/09	101.0500	8.1600
92	Germany	6	06/20/16	97.9525	6.1300
95	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.4700	5.9200
98	Germany	7	12/22/97	102.9100	6.8000
99	Germany	6⅛	05/20/98	103.5900	6.1500
102	Germany	8½	08/21/00	113.8900	7.4600
108	Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	103.5075	5.1900
110	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	111.7817	6.4900
115	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.5450	5.5000
117	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.6340	4.8700
123	Germany	6½	01/02/99	105.1025	6.1800
125	Germany	8	03/20/97	100.2200	7.9800
129	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.2633	6.4700
131	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	114½	7.6400
133	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.2800	5.5700
143	Germany Tbills	zero	04/18/97	99.6100	2.8900
148	Austria	6½	01/10/24	100.4700	6.4700
152	Germany	7½	10/20/97	102.6100	7.3100
154	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	104.4600	5.5000
165	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.2500	6.4700
171	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.3850	5.1800
175	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	102.4500	7.0800
178	Brazil	8	02/26/07	100.8000	7.9400
185	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.8500	5.1000
188	Germany Tbills	zero	07/18/97	98.8157	3.0900
193	Germany	7¼	01/20/00	109.1540	6.6400
194	EIB	6	10/22/03	105.7279	5.6700
198	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.2200	5.4500
199	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	114.1100	7.6700
210	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	102.7700	6.0800
215	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	102.8700	6.4400
224	Mexico	8½	09/10/04	108.5000	7.4900
243	Germany	2.90	04/06/00	99.6400	2.9100
245	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	101.1200	5.6900
247	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	101.8800	5.1500
Dutch Guilder					
17	Netherlands	5¾	02/15/07	102.4000	5.6200
35	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	103.6500	6.0300
73	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	104.5500	5.7400
80	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	117½	6.3800
81	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	116.6000	7.7200
97	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.3000	6.9300
103	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	111.40	6.2800
112	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	114.8500	7.8400
116	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	109.7000	6.1500
121	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	104.0000	5.5300
126	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	116.90	6.4200
128	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	115¼	7.3800
134	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	116¼	7.0800
137	Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	104.7500	5.4900
139	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	116¼	6.6700
144	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	108.4500	5.9900
150	Netherlands	zero	04/29/97	99.5009	2.9400
151	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	117.3000	7.4600
162	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	121.2500	6.8000
172	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.6000	6.5700
181	Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	113.90	7.6800
184	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	111.0500	6.3000
216	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	103.9500	6.2500
223	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	110.3500	7.0200
228	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	112.9500	6.4200
ECU					
75	France OAT	7	04/25/06	108.1000	6.4800
124	France OAT	5½	04/25/07	96.7500	5.6800
130	France OAT	6	04/25/04	102.9000	5.8300
145	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	116.20	7.8500
146	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	104.7500	5.7300
147	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	111.8000	6.7100
155	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	101.1417	4.9400
163	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.5200	4.9300
176	France OAT	8½	04/25/22	119.5275	6.9000
203	France OAT	8½	03/15/02	114.4200	7.4300
Finnish Markka					
195	Finland	7¼	04/18/06	109.8000	6.6000
233	Finland	11	01/15/99	113.1446	9.7200
French Franc					
138	France OAT	5½	04/25/07	100.4500	5.4800
141	France OAT	6½	10/25/06	108.7200	5.9800
200	France B.T.A.N.	7	10/12/00	109.6800	6.3800
202	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	105.6800	5.4400
218	France OAT	7¾	10/25/05	117.45	6.6000
221	France OAT	8½	11/25/02	119.0500	7.1400
Italian Lira					
237	Abbey Natl TS	6.80	02/20/02	99.6250	6.8300
Japanese Yen					
173	World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	117⅝	4.4600
214	Atsu Serie M	2.48	03/20/05	95.2915	2.6000
236	Quebec	3.44	03/20/12	96.9583	3.5500
241	Italy	0.566	07/26/99	100.5700	0.5600
Spanish Peseta					
186	Spain	8.80	04/30/06	114.1060	7.7100
206	Spain	12¼	03/25/00	117.7700	10.4000
207	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	114.7860	8.8000
246	Spain	10	02/28/05	120.6990	8.2900
Swedish Krona					
61	Sweden	11	01/21/99	111.45	9.8700
85	Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	115.0080	8.9100
91	Sweden	5½	04/12/02	98.9060	5.5600
164	Sweden 1037	8	08/15/07	109.0950	7.3300
191	Sweden	6	02/09/05	97.2020	6.1700
U.S. Dollar					
3	Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	86.1250	5.2200
14	Argentina L	5¼	03/31/23	67.6883	7.7600
15	Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	89.5475	7.4000
36	Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	91.3125	7.1200
44	Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/12	82.7163	7.9300
46	Argentina	11¼	01/30/17	108.5000	10.4800
47	Bulgaria	6⅝	07/28/11	63.4063	10.3500
48	Brazil	6½	01/01/01	98.2500	6.6200
52	Venezuela	zero	12/18/07	90.7200	zero
53	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	113⅛	10.1700
54	Venezuela A	6¾	03/31/20	78.3800	8.6100
67	Ecuador	6.438	02/28/15	65.1194	9.8800
74	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	67.8750	7.3700
76	Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	83.7500	7.7600
84	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	77.1906	8.1000
86	Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	96.0000	4.6900
89	Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	46.4941	6.9900
94	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	93.0000	7.8000
96	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	77.7297	8.0400
101	Argentina L	6⅝	03/31/23	84.5625	7.5400
104	Argentina	zero	04/01/01	125.0000	zero
106	Brazil S.L	6⅝	04/15/09	87.3125	7.5200
107	Mexico D	6.352	12/28/19	92.6200	6.8600
113	Bulgaria	6⅝	07/28/24	64.3750	10.1900
114	Colombia	7⅝	02/15/07	98.2500	7.7600
118	Ecuador	6⅝	02/28/25	70.2500	9.1600
120	Argentina	5.43	09/01/02	111.40	4.8700
122	Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	92.1964	4.8800
135	Russia	9¼	11/27/01	99.1250	9.3300
136	Sears Roebuck	6⅝	02/25/02	99.0000	6.6900
140	Mexico	9⅝	01/15/07	104.2500	9.4700
142	World Bank	5.68	09/27/99	98.6250	5.7600
149	Argentina	11	10/09/06	108.1250	10.1700
153	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	47.4375	4.7400
157	Poland par	3	10/27/24	57.0938	5.2500
158	Credit Local	6½	02/18/04	98.5000	6.5900
159	Citibank CCM	.	03/10/11	99.9560	.
160	Finland	5⅝	02/27/06	94.2500	6.2300
161	Mexico A	6.453	12/31/19	92.3750	6.9900
166	Matsu El Ind	7¼	08/01/02	102.6250	7.0600
167	Colombia	8⅝	02/15/27	99.1250	8.4500
168	World Bank	4.70	12/18/97	98.5819	4.7700
169	Poland	4	10/27/14	84.3125	4.7400
170	Brazil	8⅞	11/05/01	101.3750	8.7500
174	Venezuela B	6¾	03/31/20	79.1042	8.5300
177	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	106.3750	9.1700
182	Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	98.0000	8.5500
183	CADES	5.35	12/10/01	99.6900	5.3600
187	Citicorp Hdgs B	9¾	02/14/07	99.8750	9.7600
189	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	69.6875	8.9700
192	Mexico	7⅝	08/06/01	100.9000	7.5600
197	Suedwest LB	6½	02/25/02	99.8750	6.5100
201	Canada	6⅝	07/21/05	98.0000	6.5100
204	Ontario	7⅝	01/27/03	103.1250	7.1500
205	Brazil	6	09/15/13	76.5000	7.8400
208	GMAC	5.63	02/25/00	96.8926	5.8100
209	Mexico	11½	09/15/16	111⅞	10.1700
211	Suedwestd LB	5.56	11/12/99	95.5510	5.8200
212	TMCC	6¾	02/20/02	100.5500	6.3400
213	Mexico B	6¼	12/31/19	92.4958	6.8900
217	Ontario	7¾	06/04/02	105.0000	7.3800
219	Nat Australia Bk	zero	05/20/97	98.8040	5.3700
222	Panama	7⅞	02/13/02	100.1250	7.8700
225	Poland	6½	10/27/24	98.1875	6.6200
226	Canada	6¾	08/28/06	100.1250	6.7400
227	EIB	zero	11/06/26	13	7.1100
229	Venezuela	6⅝	03/18/07	92.0000	7.2000
230	Ferrovie Stato	9⅛	07/06/09	117¼	7.7800
231	Kredietbk Intl	6⅛	02/11/99	99.8750	6.1300
232	DSL	6½	02/13/02	99.8750	6.5100
238	Ecuador	6.43	02/28/15	70.0000	9.1900
239	Italy B	zero	01/10/01	78.1250	6.5800
240	World Bank	6⅝	08/21/06	99.5000	6.6600
248	Italy	7	09/18/01	101.6250	6.8900
249	Mexico C	6⅝	12/31/19	93.5238	6.8200
250	Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	87.5000	4.5700

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Belle Corp.	$100	2002	1.80	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations $250,000. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Spintab	$300	1999	libor	100.0115	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.05%. Denominations $10,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Svenska Handelsbanken	$350	perpt	½	99.696	—	Interest will be ½ over 3-month Libor until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 2 over. Fees 0.625%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
DG Bank	DM250	2000	1/16	100.04	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (DG Bank.)
Export-Import Bank Korea	DM500	2002	0.15	100.06	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.96. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (DG Bank.)
Merrill Lynch Int'l	DM250	1999	0.05	100.04	—	Over 1-month Libor. Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 0.08%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Abbey National Treasury Services	$750	2002	6⅛	101.349	98.82	Reoffered at 99.749. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Bayerische Vereinsbank	$250	2001	6⅛	101.04	98.81	Reoffered at 99.64. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
BNG	$250	2001	6⅛	101.29	99.88	Reoffered at 99.89. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Compagnie Generale des Eaux	$100	2003	zero	100.00	—	Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the price of the company's shares. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (Banque Indosuez.)
De NIB	$200	2000	6¼	101.476	99.41	Reoffered at 100.076. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Deutsche Ausgleichsbank	$300	2002	6¼	99.462	98.81	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$250	2001	6¼	101.241	—	Reoffered at 99.841. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Nikko Europe.)
ING Bank	$250	2000	6¼	100.925	—	Reoffered at 99¼. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (PaineWebber Int'l.)
Morgan Guaranty Trust	$250	2001	6⅜	101.126	99.67	Reoffered at 99.726. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
National Australia Bank	$250	1999	6	100.915	99.52	Reoffered at 99.915. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Philippine Long-Distance Telephone	$200	2007	7.85	99.924	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Philippine Long-Distance Telephone	$300	2017	8.35	99.624	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Rabobank Nederland	$100	2001	6	101.07	98.90	Reoffered at 99.67. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $350 million. Fees 1⅜%. (SBC Warburg.)
Swedish Export Credit	$120	2000	5.40	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1.15%. Denominations $10,000. (New Japan Securities.)
Toronto-Dominion Bank	$200	2007	6¾	99.769	—	Interest will be 6¾% until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 1 over 3-month Libor. Fees 0.35%. Denominations $10,000. (Citibank Int'l.)
World Bank	$100	2007	6.80	101½	—	Interest will be 6.80% until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 13% less the 12-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.825. Fees 2%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Argentina	DM1,500	2004	7	101½	100.10	Reoffered at 99.625. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
Dresdner Bank	DM500	2007	6	102.35	100.15	Reoffered at 100.20. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
DSL Finance	DM100	2001	4½	101.44	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 350 million marks. Fees 1⅜%. (SBC Warburg.)
DSL Finance	DM1,000	2009	5¾	101.328	98.75	Reoffered at 98.928. Noncallable. Fees 2⅜%. (Commerzbank.)
Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank	DM300	2003	5	101.581	99.55	Reoffered at 99.631. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Federal Home Loan Bank	£300	2002	6⅞	99.556	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Finnish Export Credit	£250	2000	6¼	99.10	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.20%. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
Haven Funding	£82.5	2037	8⅛	100.986	—	Semiannually. Average life 33.5 years. Fees 0.625%. (Hambros Bank.)
LB Schleswig Holstein	£100	2000	6¾	100.80	—	Reoffered at 99¼. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Hambros Bank.)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	£100	2000	5½	98.2385	—	Reoffered at 97.051. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Commerzbank.)
Vodafone Group	£250	2004	7½	99.233	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
BGB Finance (Ireland)	FF1,500	2009	5¾	100.386	98.54	Reoffered at 98.736. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Caisse des Depots et Consignations.)
Caisse Francaise de Developpement	FF500	2008	6	104.786	103.71	Reoffered at 103.836. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 2.1 billion francs. Fees 1.30%. (Societe Generale.)
Council of Europe	FF1,000	2007	4.73	101.675	99.85	Reoffered at par. Callable at par in 2002. Fees 2%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	FF1,400	2007	4¼	100.00	—	Interest will be 4¼% until 2002, thereafter TEC-10 index less 0.42%. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Hydro-Quebec	FF1,500	2008	5⅞	101.425	99.73	Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Issue will be redenominated in euros after EMU. Fees 2%. (Societe Generale.)
Rheinische Hypothekenbank	FF750	2009	6	101.474	—	Reoffered at 99.874. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (Credit Commercial de France.)
Societe Generale	FF500	2007	6	101.31	101.36	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1.5 billion francs. Issue will be redenominated in euros after EMU. Fees 0.40%. (Societe Generale.)
Credit Local de France	ITL200,000	2002	6¾	101.93	98.40	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 500 billion lire. Fees not disclosed. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Rabobank Nederland	ITL50,000	2007	10	101.00	—	Interest will be 10% until 2000, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 19½% less twice the 6-month Libor. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 400 billion lire. Fees 2%. (Credito Italiano.)
L-Bank	DF300	2002	4½	101⅜	—	Reoffered at 99¼. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Rabobank Int'l.)
BGB Finance (Ireland)	Y10,000	2007	3.36	100.00	—	Semiannual coupon will be paid in dollars. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (CS First Boston.)
LB Schleswig-Holstein	Y20,000	2001	4.20	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redemption at maturity may be in dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1.60%. (Wako Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Delta Electronics Industrial	$100	2004	0.50	100.00	—	Redeemable at 137.39 in 2002 to yield 0.55 over Treasuries. Convertible at T$110 per share, a 10% premium, and at T$27.515 per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (UBS.)
Indian Petrochemicals	$150	2002	2½	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redeemable at maturity at 111.71. Convertible at $13 per share, a 16.60% premium. Fees 2⅛%. Denominations $10,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Paliburg Holdings	$210	2002	zero	100.00	—	Redeemable at maturity at 145⅝ to yield 7.84%. Convertible at HK$10.50 per share, an 11.10% premium, and at HK$7.749 per dollar. Noncallable. Fees not available. (Jardine Fleming.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 3-7

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Bangkok:** ASEAN Auto Supporting Industries Conference, a display of automotive parts sponsored by the Japan External Trade Organization. Wednesday and Thursday. **Tokyo:** International Corporate Conference in Asia on sustaining reforms in India and throughout Asia.	**Geneva:** International Motor Show. Starts Thursday. **Bern:** Unemployment data for February and retail sales figures for January. **Bonn:** Industrial production data for January and manufacturing orders data for January.	**Mexico City:** Foro Tecnologico, sponsored by Commerce Ministry and Technological and Science Council. Tuesday through Thursday. **Vancouver:** Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Industrial Science and Technology meeting. Wednesday through Friday.
Monday March 3	**Sydney:** Reserve Bank of Australia to issue index of commodity prices for February. **Tokyo:** Foreign-currency reserves as of the end of February, and auto sales data for February.	**Madrid:** Industrial price data for January. **Stockholm:** New-car registrations for February and data from February survey on household spending plans. **Earnings:** AGA, HSBC Holdings, Millennium & Copthorne.	**Santiago:** Inflation data for February, industrial production and sales data for January and unemployment data for three months ended January. **Washington:** Personal income and spending data for January.
Tuesday March 4	**Tokyo:** Meeting of senior Finance Ministry and central bank officials of six Asia-Pacific economies. **Wellington:** Tourism data for January. **Earnings:** Southcorp Holdings.	**Copenhagen:** Foreign-currency reserves data for February. **Rome:** Consumer price index for February. **Earnings:** De Beers/Centenary, J.D. Wetherspoon, UPM-Kymmene.	**Mexico City:** Foreign-currency reserve assets data and manufacturing data for December. **Washington:** New-home sales for January. Conference Board reports leading indicators for January. **Earnings:** Dayton Hudson, Limited.
Wednesday March 5	**Jakarta:** Inflation data for February and merchandise trade balance for December. **Tokyo:** Trade balance data for 20-day period in February and bank lending-rate averages for January. **Earnings:** Boral.	**Madrid:** Gross domestic product data for fourth quarter. **Earnings:** BAT Industries, Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Cadbury Schweppes, Skandia.	**Washington:** Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, testifies before the House Banking Committee. **Earnings:** Federated Department Stores, K mart, Royal Bank of Canada.
Thursday March 6	**Tokyo:** Imported vehicles data for February. **Earnings:** Amcor, Brierley Investments.	**Nuremberg:** Unemployment data for February. **Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy-making council meets. **Copenhagen:** Unemployment data for January.	**Mexico City:** Trade balance data for January. **Washington:** Factory orders for January and initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims. **Ottawa:** Building permits for January.
Friday March 7	**Jakarta:** Ekadharma Tape Industries shareholders meeting on cooperation with other companies. **Sydney:** Foreign-currency reserve assets data for February. **Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency to release monthly review.	**Rome:** Retail sales data for November. **Stockholm:** Unemployment data for February. **Vienna:** Consumer price data for 1996.	**Washington:** Unemployment data for February. **Caracas:** Inflation data for February. **Mexico City:** Inflation data for January.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,877.74	6,931.62	—0.78
DJ Util.	227.29	229.74	—1.07
DJ Trans.	2,317.01	2,353.69	—1.56
S & P 100	768.54	781.81	—1.70
S & P 500	790.82	801.77	—1.37
S & P Ind	923.93	935.14	—1.20
NYSE Cp	415.51	421.01	—1.31
Nasdaq Cp	1,309.00	1,334.30	—1.90
Japan			
Nikkei 225	18,557.00	19,034.54	—2.51
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,308.30	4,336.80	—0.66
Canada			
TSE Indus.	6,154.20	6,226.60	—1.16
France			
CAC 40	2,607.55	2,562.84	+ 1.74
Germany			
DAX	3,259.64	3,184.09	+ 2.37
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	13,398.72	13,444.85	— 0.34
World			
MSCIP	843.73	843.42	+ 0.04

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Feb. 28	Feb. 21
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5½	5⅛
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.47	0.46
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	6¼
3-month interbank	6 3/16	6 3/16
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 3/16	3 3/16
3-month interbank	3¼	3¼
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.15	3.15
3-month interbank	3.25	3.20

Gold	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	358.60	353.30	+ 1.50

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.65	6.67	6.79	6.53
U.S. $, mdm term	6.28	6.15	6.43	6.10
U.S. $, short term	6.00	6.06	6.13	5.96
Pounds sterling	7.09	7.09	7.62	7.09
French francs	4.70	4.67	4.98	4.66
Italian lire	7.19	7.04	7.24	6.98
Danish kroner	5.41	5.39	5.72	5.39
Swedish kronor	4.97	5.03	5.19	4.82
ECUs, long term	5.77	5.79	6.19	5.76
ECUs, mdm term	4.79	4.80	5.04	4.76
Can. $	5.77	5.73	6.08	5.70
Aus. $	7.32	7.19	7.32	7.11
N.Z. $	7.55	7.50	7.56	7.19
Yen	1.71	1.70	1.94	1.70

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Feb. 27

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	456.0	361.2	1,295.0	3,737.4
Convert.	64.9	22.2	95.1	336.1
FRNs	550.3	428.3	520.0	26.0
ECP	10,312.2	7,348.1	15,868.8	12,266.7
Total	11,383.4	8,159.8	17,778.9	16,366.2

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	21,328.9	18,818.1	80,427.4	40,585.4
Convert.	894.4	1,216.3	2,911.1	3,917.4
FRNs	14,917.1	5,669.2	57,628.6	5,698.2
ECP	15,227.4	13,090.8	23,892.9	28,555.1
Total	52,367.8	38,794.4	164,860.0	78,756.1

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 7/16	5 9/16	5 11/16
Deutsche mark	3 1/16	3 3/16	3⅛
Pound sterling	6.00	6½	6⅜

	1-month	3-month	1-month
French franc	3 5/16	3 3/16	3½
ECU	4 3/16	4 7/16	4 7/16
Yen	7/16	9/16	7/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

مكتبة من الاصل

Warning: Sure Things Don't Exist

Even a Star Manager Can Lose on Stocks

By Edward Wyatt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Few mutual-fund managers put together a better year than Garrett Van Wagoner in 1996, his first year running his own mutual-fund company.

Each of the three funds managed by Mr. Van Wagoner beat the stock market averages, gaining between 24 percent and 27 percent — a feat matched by only a handful of other mutual-fund managers in the country. For its efforts overseeing the $1 billion invested in the funds, Van Wagoner Capital Management earned $8.7 million in fees.

For the majority of the investors in the Van Wagoner funds, however, last year was one to forget.

Despite the performance record implied by the funds' percentage gains, Mr. Van Wagoner in fact lost more than $105 million of investors' money — roughly $1 of every $10 entrusted to him. Those losses mounted as poor performance by the funds in the second half of the year outweighed, in dollar terms, the gains made in early 1996, when the funds' assets were far less.

To millions of Americans who have started to invest in mutual funds in the last few years, Mr. Van Wagoner's tale serves as a reminder that making money in stocks is by no means a sure thing — even when investing in the hottest of bull markets with one of America's most widely hailed mutual-fund managers.

The losses suffered by shareholders in Mr. Van Wagoner's seemingly high-flying funds illustrate, too, that not only past performance but also reports of a fund's current performance can mislead investors. Some say the case underscores the need for new kinds of public reporting of fund results.

Mr. Van Wagoner's funds — there are four now — have continued to greatly underperform both the broad market and their peers specializing in stocks of small, fast-growing companies. The cumulative losses of the largest fund, Van Wagoner Emerging Growth, have doubled since the beginning of this year, to an estimated $165 million.

Just how tarnished Mr. Van Wagoner's formerly bright star has become was made clear recently at an investor conference in Los Angeles. Instead of begging for his autograph, as scores of investors did at similar conferences last year, a woman greeted Mr. Van Wagoner with: "From someone who has invested in your fund, what the hell is going on?"

Mr. Van Wagoner, 41, said last week that while his fund company had been successful from a business standpoint, he understood how frustrating it had been for investors. Still, he said he would stick with the style that had proved so successful for him.

"I'm really not surprised, given what's gone on in the small-cap sector," Mr. Van Wagoner said of the funds' recent results. "My style always underperforms by some margin on the way down and outperforms by some multiple on the way up. This period has not been different from the past."

Mr. Van Wagoner's funds are not the only ones that have lost money for investors while reporting large percentage gains. Last year, for example, the Dreyfus Aggressive Growth fund reported a 51 percent gain in its first 11 months of operation while actually losing $31 million of investors' money. Such a circumstance typically occurs when a small new fund posts big gains and then attracts a lot of new cash before hitting a patch of rough performance.

Part of the problem in recognizing such situations is that investors must pay greater attention to short-term performance than to long-term results — exactly the opposite of what most financial advisers recommend.

For instance, investors who watched the Van Wagoner funds' three-month and four-week returns would have noticed last autumn that the funds' short-term performance was diverging markedly from the year-to-date record.

Similarly, investors can compare any fund's year-to-date performance with that of other funds in its peer group by using performance tables.

By that measure, each of the four Van Wagoner funds ranks near the bottom of their peer groups this year.

Investor confusion over conventional performance measures could be reduced if fund managers published dollar-weighted returns. Because a 10 percent change produces more profits or losses when a fund has assets of $100 million than when it has $1 million, dollar-weighted returns can be helpful in determining what most investors in a fund have experienced.

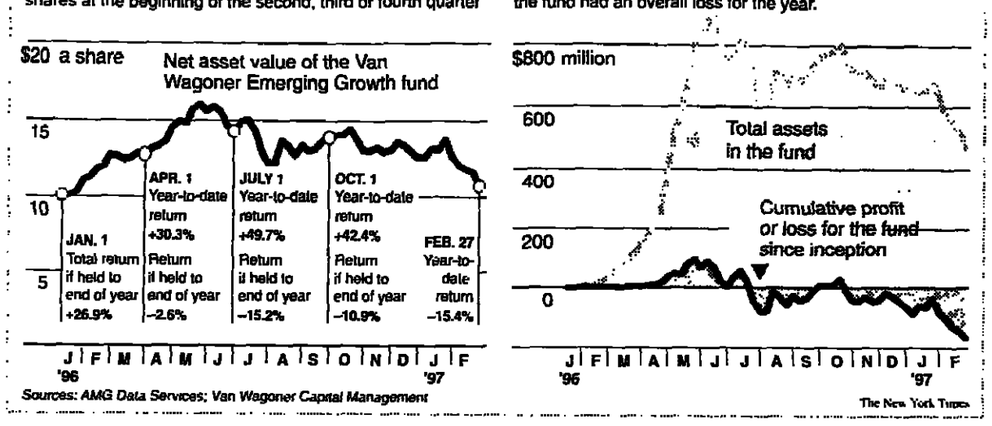
Barry Barbash, director of the division of investment management at the Securities Exchange Commission, said the agency had considered such a solution "on a number of occasions," including in recent months, as it drafted new requirements for fund prospectuses.

"We recognize that there is a problem in fund performance presentation, and it's one we'd like to find a solution for," he said, "but it's difficult to do conceptually."

INVESTING

Not What It Seemed

The performance of the Van Wagoner Emerging Growth stock fund illustrates how year-to-date returns, or one-year total returns, can be misleading. An investor who bought shares at the beginning of the second, third or fourth quarter and held them until the end of the year lost money. Because most of the fund's investors bought their shares in the second quarter, most lost money, and the fund had an overall loss for the year.



Sources: AMG Data Services; Van Wagoner Capital Management
The New York Times

Backlash Heats Up Over Renault Closing

Belgian Officials Call for Boycott

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The backlash against Renault SA's decision to close its Belgian assembly plant and move activities to France and Spain widened over the weekend, with unions and Belgian politicians calling for a boycott of France's biggest automaker.

"This is my last Renault. What about you?" read a placard by a Belgian Renault worker occupying the doomed plant Sunday.

"They want to produce Renaults abroad?" the worker said on Belgian television. "They should sell them abroad as well, then."

Renault announced Thursday that it would close the plant at Vilvoorde, near Brussels, in July as part of a strategy to improve profitability. The company said the closure, once completed, would save 825 million French francs ($144.4 million) a year. Renault lost an estimated 4 billion francs last year.

Louis Schweitzer, Renault's chief executive, said after talks Saturday in Brussels that Renault would not go back on its decision to close the plant. He had been summoned to talks by Luc Van den Brande, prime minister of the Flanders region where Vilvoorde is located.

Mr. Van den Brande said after the 90-minute meeting that the talks had been tough and grim, adding that Mr. Schweitzer had refused to alleviate the impact of the closure on the 3,100 Vilvoorde employees and at least 1,000 workers at suppliers and subcontractors.

Before the meeting, Eric Van Rompuy, economics minister of Flanders, called Renault's decision "a terrorist act," and the Vlaams Blok party called for a boycott of French products. France is Belgium's third-largest trading partner in the European Union; French exports to Belgium in 1996 were estimated at 505 billion Belgian francs ($14.4 billion).

Hinting at moves to boycott Renault products, Karel Gacoms, a senior official with the Belgian metalworkers union BBTK, told a television interviewer that a key to resolving the issue was "now in the hands of consumers and French unions." He added that consumers had already canceled orders for Renault cars. Renault sold just under 44,000 vehicles in Belgium in 1996, making it the third-best-selling automaker in Belgium, behind Volkswagen AG of Germany and PSA Peugeot Citroen SA of France.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium told Labor Minister Miet Smet on Friday to investigate whether the French automaker had breached Belgian, European Union or Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development rules on information and worker consultation. Meanwhile, Ford Motor Co. reportedly is considering moving assembly of its Transit vans from Genk, Belgium, to Southampton, England, to try to consolidate activities. The Belgian newspaper De Standaard reported Saturday, quoting sources in the BBTK, that the union had obtained a Ford document that led it to believe the U.S. automaker might move the plant's activities to England in the next few years. Ford Genk currently employs about 2,500 people.

Prodi 'Can't Imagine' A Single-Currency Delay

Reuters

MADRID — Prime Minister Romano Prodi of Italy is convinced that Europe's single currency project will be launched without delay in 1999, according to an interview published Sunday.

"I'm sure it will happen because now that we are embarked upon the course, I can't imagine the possibility of making changes without causing severe damage," Mr. Prodi was quoted as saying in the newspaper El Pais.

In a television interview Friday, Mr. Prodi said Germany might request a rescheduling of the starting date of the proposed monetary union. Although the German Finance Ministry later denied any plans to change the date, Mr. Prodi's comments weighed heavily on the market, sweeping the Deutsche mark higher against the currencies of many of its European neighbors, particularly the Italian lira.

"In any case, Italy can't ask for delays or changes in conditions," Mr. Prodi said. "We can only honor our obligations." A decision on which countries would qualify for initial membership in the common currency is to be made by early 1998 on the basis of how well countries meet targets on inflation, exchange rates, interest rates, deficits and public debt.

Meanwhile, Germany and Austria reiterated their determination to stick to the set criteria for the currency union. In a joint statement released after an informal weekend meeting of both countries' foreign ministers in the Austrian ski resort of Lech am Arlberg, they said, "We reaffirm our conviction to call for full compliance with all criteria for joining economic and monetary union."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany attacked what he called "irresponsible" market speculation that Germany was seeking a delay, saying the launch of the euro, the planned common currency, was a "question of fate" for Europe. Separately, Labor Minister Norbert Bluem of Germany called for closer cooperation among unions, employers and the government to fight unemployment, which is expected to hit another record high when February data are released Thursday.

The rise in unemployment, with its resulting costs and loss of tax revenue, has fed fears that Germany may not be able to get its finances in shape for European monetary union by 1999.

Mark and Yen Stand to Gain as Speculators Shift

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A substantial unwinding of speculative positions in the international financial markets is now under way, and the immediate beneficiaries are the yen and the Deutsche mark.

So far, the biggest victim is the Mexican peso. It ended last week down 2.6 percent against the dollar, 2.5 percent against the mark, 2 percent against the Swiss franc and 4.8 percent measured in yen. The Mexican economy has a history of negative reactions to increases in U.S. interest rates — the 1982 debt crisis and the 1994 peso crisis are recent examples — and such a U.S. rate increase is widely seen as imminent as a result of last week's report to Congress by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan.

Analysts report that the fear of a rate increase together with widening doubts about whether European monetary union will take place as planned on Jan. 1, 1999, are creating uncertainty that is driving highly leveraged investors — speculators — to run for cover.

Although there is some suspicion the new strength of the yen may be tied to the approaching end of Japan's fiscal year on March 31 — an event that traditionally results in Japanese investors taking profits in foreign markets and repatriating the gains for year-end reports — Jesper Koll at J.P. Morgan & Co. in Tokyo says that the yen is being buoyed by an unwinding of what is known as the "carry trade," in which speculators use low borrowing costs to profit by purchasing higher-yielding securities.

In a time of record low short-term interest rates of 0.5 percent in Japan, the yen has been used by high-stakes investors to finance purchases of higher-yielding securities in the United States and Europe. These investors profit not only from the difference of as much as five percentage points between borrowing costs and income but also from the declining value of the yen — until recently, at least.

This sure bet began to become undone last week. The impression Mr. Greenspan left of an imminent increase in U.S. interest rates caused a sell-off in the U.S. market. With prices falling, the yield on two-year Treasury notes, a favored purchase of the carry traders, rose a quarter of a percentage point during the week.

Add to that the recovery of the yen, whether from temporary repatriation by domestic investors or unwinding by carry traders, and the profit on the carry eroded further. By week's end, the yen was up just over 2 percent against the dollar and even more against the European currencies as uncertainty about monetary union caused asset prices to gyrate.

The bulk of the yen's move may already be over, as the size of the carry trade, estimated at around $48 billion in early February, is now thought to be down to $5 billion. But uncertainty about domestic repatriation leaves open the possibility that the yen could strengthen further. The dollar ended last week at 120.22 yen, and analysts see a possible move down to 118 yen before month's end.

Thereafter, however, the yen is forecast to weaken during the year — taking the dollar as high as 132 yen in the view of Union Bank of Switzerland or, in J.P. Morgan's view, to 128 yen.

Meanwhile, worries about monetary union are driving up the value of the mark within Europe. It gained 1.4 percent against the lira last week and made smaller advances against sterling, the Swiss franc and the Swedish krona. The dollar ended the week virtually unchanged against the German currency, at 1.6891 DM. The prospect of rising interest rates should buoy the dollar, and many analysts see it approaching a high of 1.80 DM. But analysts at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London forecast a growth spurt in Germany that will leave the dollar struggling to remain above 1.60 DM by the end of the year.

CYBERSCAPE

Bugs on the Web: Wait Until '98 for Real Profits

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES — If only a handful of companies are making money on the World Wide Web, why is a rock star racing to create a Web site?

The Web is unlikely to generate a return for investors for another two to three years, according to Gene DeRose, president and chief executive officer of Jupiter Communications LP, a New York-based firm that tracks the Internet.

Selling goods and services over the Web will not become a major source of revenue, alongside advertising and subscriptions, until 1998, when problems with security and with making small payments via credit cards are expected to be ironed out, he said.

So far, only ESPNet Sports Zone, CNN Interactive, Playboy and a few other companies not in the information-technology business have realized a profit from their Web sites, Mr. DeRose said. The rest, such as Microsoft Corp., Netscape Communications Corp. and Yahoo! Inc., a popular search engine for navigating sites on the Web, are primarily involved in supplying the technology that delivers Internet users to sites, he said.

Even though Internet advertising revenue jumped six-fold in 1996, to $350 million worldwide, two-thirds of this income was generated by only 10 Web sites, Mr. DeRose said.

Global on-line advertising revenue should reach $1.25 billion this year and more than $5 billion by 2000, he said.

By comparison, global ad revenue for television, newspapers and other media totaled $160 billion last year.

But this hardly seemed to make a difference at Milia, a multimedia market and conference held here recently, where lucrative propositions emerged for making the Web turn a profit.

MSN, Microsoft's Internet network, has just signed an agreement with Jim Henson Productions, creators of the Muppets, and plans to spend $1 billion creating additional content for its service over the next three years, according to Steve Billinger, the network's executive producer.

The network has so far depended heavily on recruiting subscribers to generate revenue, taking in 10 times as much in subscriptions as it does in advertising, although he declined to release figures on either. The network plans to generate additional income by charging other Internet services a fee to be distributed with the basic MSN package.

In a news conference, the singer George Michael showcased real-time videos over his Web site using a newly developed technology that should eliminate long download times.

His site takes advantage of Real Video, a sophisticated program developed by Progressive Networks Inc., based in Seattle, that enables Internet users to "stream" video and audio clips onto their screens in a matter of seconds instead of the hours previously required.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht.com

CURRENCY RATES

Feb. 28

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.901	3.095	1.1247	0.3332	0.1125*	—	5.452*	1.2976	1.572*	1.391	1.3345*
Brussels	56.76	56.84	20.631	6.1175	2.0955*	18.355	—	23.645	0.2809	25.55	24.3725*
Frankfurt	1.6697	2.756	—	0.2958	0.1003*	0.8894	4.8472*	1.1452	1.4023*	1.235	1.1778*
London (a)	1.6315	—	2.7542	9.2951	2.757.24	3.0979	56.8186	2.4065	196.986	2.2301	233.876
Madrid	140.612	233.858	84.872	25.144	8.513*	75.482	4.1141	97.186	118.874	104.945	—
Milan	1,686.50	2,749.90	997.00	295.61	—	887.80	48.369	1,4703	1,328.725	1,268	1,401.65
New York (b)	—	1.6295*	1.6903	5.71	1,694.00	1.9017	34.89	1.4703	128.725	1.268	140.65
Paris	5.7715	9.3806	3.3754	—	0.3386*	3.002	0.1636	3.8653	4.7277*	4.1757	3.9765*
Tokyo	120.85	196.64	71.38	21.22	0.77	63.64	3.4707	81.97	—	88.30	0.8442
Toronto	Not Available										
1 ECU	1.1346	0.7401	1.9524	6.5947	1.947.74*	2.1968	40.3857*	1.7083	139.491*	1.5793	165.839*
1 SDR	1.3249	0.8698	2.3422	7.9101	N.Q.	2.6349	48.3022	2.0457	162.273	1.8935	198.571

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich; fixings in other centers; New York at 4p.m. and Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	265.02	Mex. peso	7.95	S. Afr. rand	4.475
Australian $	1.2893	Hong Kong $	7.7429	N. Zealand $	1.4451	S. Kor. won	864.10
Austrian sch.	11.906	Hung. forint	175.77	Norw. krone	6.7408	Swed. krona	7.494
Brazil real	1.0507	Indian rupee	35.90	Pak. rupee	26.33	Taiwan $	27.51
Chinese yuan	8.3248	Indo. rupiah	2392.5	Polish zloty	3.06	Thai baht	25.89
Czech koruna	28.78	Irish £	0.6335	Port. escudo	170.09	Turkish lira	121785
Danish krone	6.4514	Israeli shek.	3.343	Russ ruble	5674.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3943	Kuw dinar	0.3038	Saudi riyal	3.7498	Venez. bolív.	477.00
Fin. markka	5.0408	Malay. ring.	2.483	Sing. $	1.4266		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound $terling	1.6268	1.6258	1.6248	Japanese yen	120.25	119.69	119.22
Canadian dollar	1.3646	1.3617	1.3592	Swiss franc	1.4731	1.4684	1.4636
Deutsche mark	1.6893	1.6859	1.6829				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

ASEAN Vows Closer Financial Ties

Reuters

PHUKET, Thailand — Finance ministers of seven Southeast Asian nations pledged increased cooperation in banking, customs and insurance, but they left untouched the question of joint defense of their currencies in the event of attack by speculators.

Finance ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations announced after a meeting Saturday that they would further relax banking regulations and give priority to strengthening regional commercial banks facing greater competition because of the opening of global financial markets.

The meeting took place after weeks of market attacks on the Thai baht by currency traders and fund managers speculating that the strong U.S. dollar might give Thailand an excuse to devalue its currency to help lift exports. Speculators also were concerned about the high foreign debt of the Thai private sector, nonperforming real-estate loans and the Thai stock market's prolonged slump.

The finance ministers said their statement had not contradicted their support for further negotiations among members of the World Trade Organization on the deregulation of financial services. Those talks are scheduled to resume next month.

The ministers from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam also said increased cooperation would be crucial to creating an ASEAN free-trade area by 2003.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 28

Avoiding Surprises

Investors who only check the 12-month returns on mutual funds can miss signals that a fund's performance has tailed off. Here are some other measures to watch:

DOLLAR-WEIGHTED RETURNS. Look for the table marked "Statement of Operations" in the fund's semiannual report to shareholders and read down to line labeled "Net Increase or Decrease in Net Assets From Operations." That number is how much the fund has made or lost for investors.

PEER-GROUP PERFORMANCE. Many newspapers publish weekly summaries of fund performance by classification. Watch for variations between your fund's performance and its group's. But don't let short-term blips obscure your long-term goals.

MOVEMENT IN THE NAV. The fund's net asset value can be tracked much like a company's stock price. The NAV at which you purchased shares provides a base from which to chart your fund's performance. But be alert to distributions of dividends and capital gains, which lower NAV but do not affect performance.

SHORT-TERM PERFORMANCE. Look in your newspaper. Funds that show strong year-to-date gains might be slipping in the short term.

The New York Times

Thailand Delays Property-Bailout Bond Issue

Bloomberg News

BANGKOK — The government unexpectedly delayed the launching Friday of a $2 billion borrowing program for troubled property and finance companies, casting more doubt on its plan to rescue the industries.

The delay underscored the difficulty of the task confronting the government and the agency created to manage the bailout, which some analysts said could cost $12 billion.

The Finance Ministry did not say why the agency, the Property Loan Management Organization, had delayed its planned sale of $1 billion baht ($38.3 million) of bonds.

But an official at the Financial Institutions Supervision and Development Board said the sale had been delayed until next week because the paperwork had not been completed. The cabinet approved the agency's borrowing plans three days ago.

"It's easy to make announcements, hard to implement," said David Riedel, analyst at Salomon Brothers (H.K.) Ltd. "These programs invariably get delayed or shrink." The agency has a big job ahead of it. For four years, the Thai property market has been mired in a slump because of overbuilding and high interest rates.

Thailand's slowest economic growth in a decade triggered a wave of loan defaults by developers last year, leaving lenders in the lurch.

About 40 percent of the 900 billion baht of loans made to property developers in the early 1990s are in default. The agency, modeled on the U.S. agency that bailed out failed savings-and-loan institutions in the early 1990s, will buy some of these loans — mainly from ailing finance companies — and make new ones to developers so that they will have enough cash to finish projects.

The agency planned to sell about 1 billion baht of bonds maturing in seven years. The securities will not pay interest; instead, they will be sold at a steep discount to their face value and will yield about 9 percent.

But that was not high enough for many foreign fund managers, who will be able to buy the zero-coupon bonds. The securities, implicitly backed by the government, would be hurt even more than ordinary bonds if Thai interest rates rose, because zero-coupon bonds do not pay regular interest.

If rates rise half a percentage point, for example, the price of the seven-year zero-coupon bailout bonds paying 9 percent a year would fall 3.28 percent, while the price of a bond paying about 10 percent a year would fall just 2.40 percent.

"We're just not interested in bonds like this," said Rosa Wong, a fund manager at Peregrine Asset Management (H.K.) Ltd.

Traders said the government might pressure local banks to buy the bonds. With overnight lending rates at 8 percent, those banks may barely be able to cover the cost of buying the bailout bonds.

Even before the bonds were due to go on sale, the agency was off to a shaky start. This week, the Thai cabinet halved the agency's borrowing limit, to 50 billion baht. Standard & Poor's Corp. says about 300 billion baht will be needed to resolve the crisis.

In addition, few people expect the agency to provide a quick fix for the Thai property market's problems. Bangkok office prices are likely to fall as much as 10 percent this year because demand will not keep pace with the amount of new space coming on the market, analysts said.

■ New Mergers Are Forecast

More mergers are expected among Thai finance companies in the near future as competition intensifies, making it necessary to have a larger capital base, Reuters reported, quoting a central bank official.

"It is certain that the number of finance companies will decrease through the mergers," said the Bank of Thailand's deputy governor, Jaroong Nookhwun, adding that the mergers would "help boost competitiveness in preparation for fiercer competition following the liberalization of the financial market."

Thailand has 91 finance and securities companies.

Shares Slide In Philippines

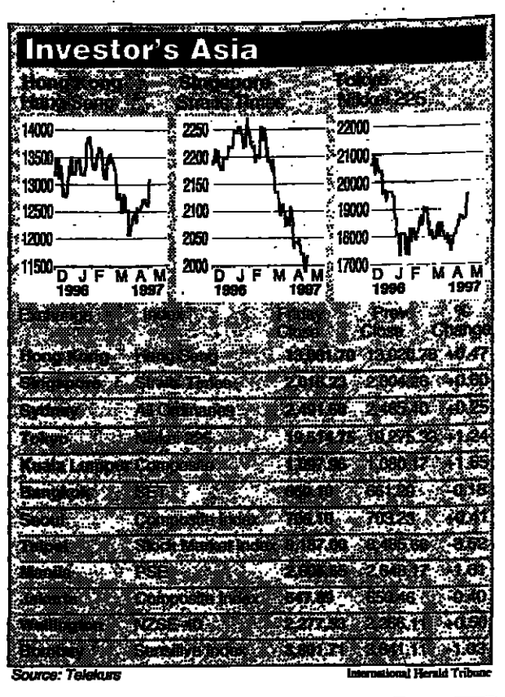
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Philippine stocks slumped to a 16-month low Friday, with Pilipino Telephone Corp. collapsing to its lowest point ever, two days after the central bank raised its overnight lending rate to 11 percent from 10.25 percent.

Pilipino Telephone fell 12 percent to close at 11 pesos (42 U.S. cents). The cellular phone company's first-quarter profit shrank 83 percent.

Manila's 30-share composite index fell 42.52 points, or 1.6 percent, to 2,605.65, its lowest point since Jan. 2, 1996, as concern about the property sector weighed on bank stocks.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)



Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Taipei Stocks Plummet

Sluggish Profits Cast Doubt on This Year's Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — The stock market plunged 3.5 percent Friday as a slide in technology companies and disappointment over corporate profits cast doubt over this year's sharp rally.

The Taipei Stock Exchange's weighted index fell 298.66 points, to 8,187.00, its biggest-one day drop since May 20, 1996. Analysts said they expected further declines amid political and economic uncertainties.

Advanced Semiconductor Engineering, Mustek Corp. and other electronics companies led the way after several of the companies reported weaker-than-expected first-quarter profit in the past week.

Those results raised concern that a 21 percent gain in the benchmark index so far this year had outstripped the prospects for corporate profits. The index is still up 18 percent on the year.

"This market ran ahead of itself," said Jonathan Ross of HG Asia Securities Taiwan Ltd. "The earnings that have come through haven't been spectacular, and it will only be in the second half — or into 1998 — that things will really pick up."

Electronics stocks accounted for a third of the decline in the benchmark index, and the group took its biggest dive in almost 14 months. Mustek, which makes scanners, fell 11 Taiwan dollars (40 U.S. cents), to 155 after reporting disappointing earnings.

Concern over the island's social, political and economic outlook also was likely to prolong the correction, analysts said.

The decline was speeded by concern that the unsolved murder of a Taiwan actress's daughter will prompt wealthy individuals to put off investments or emigrate, traders said. This was the third high-profile murder here in six months and raised concern that the government is having trouble cracking down on gang-related crime.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Very briefly:

• **A Nomura Securities Co.** shareholder is suing former executives of the company, including its former president, Hideo Sakamaki, and several of its former directors. The suit alleges that the executives did material damage to shareholders when they funneled 70 million yen ($550,000) to **Kojin Building**, a company linked to *sokaiya* corporate racketeers, the Jiji news service reported.

• **Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co.** of South Korea and **Zueblin AG** of Germany have been awarded a $222.5 million contract to build a 20-kilometer (12.4-mile) section of railway for the Singapore subway. Hyundai's share of the contract is valued at $159.4 million and Zueblin's at $63.1 million, the companies said.

• **The foreign share** of Japan's semiconductor market rose to 29.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1996, the second-highest level ever and 2.3 percentage points higher than in the third quarter, the U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, said. The foreign share of Japan's chip market averaged 27.5 percent for all of 1996.

• **Century Zinc Ltd.**, a unit of **RTZ-CRA Group**, said a settlement had been reached in a dispute with aboriginal groups in Australia that had held up mining of the world's largest untapped zinc deposit for three years. The project, valued at 1.1 billion Australian dollars ($863.2 million), will be allowed to proceed if the government of Queensland state revives a 30 million-dollar compensation package for the groups. Century, the world's largest mining company, will pay an additional 60 million dollars in compensation.

• **Indonesian** stocks fell for a third day, led by **PT Telkom**, amid concern about the country's political stability. The Jakarta Stock Exchange's composite index fell 2.6 points, or 0.39 percent, to 647.9 points. For the week it fell 0.7 percent, or 4.6 points.

• **Australia** ordered **CanWest Global Communications Corp.** of Canada to reduce its stake in **Ten Group Ltd.** by Sept. 30. CanWest increased its stake in the television network in January to 76 percent from 57.5 percent; the ruling said CanWest must cut the stake back to its previous level.

• **Westpac Banking Corp.'s** shares surged after the bank said it would spend as much as 357 million Australian dollars buying back 2.8 percent of its stock. The shares rose 2 percent to close at 7.05 dollars amid expectations the buyback would ensure demand for the Sydney-based bank's stock.

• **The Singapore International Monetary Exchange**, Singapore's futures exchange, is exploring opportunities for other contracts based on regional stock indexes after the positive performance of its Taiwan stock index contract.

• **Wing Tiek Holdings Bhd.'s** profit before special items for the six months ended Jan. 31 fell 71 percent, to 1.22 million ringgit ($486,000), on lower steel prices and the costs of maintaining a large inventory of raw materials.

• **Australia's** prime minister, John Howard, said the country's media needed more local investment, giving a lift to Kerry Packer's bid for the **John Fairfax** newspaper group. Separately, Mr. Howard said that **News Corp.'s** Australian unit, **News Ltd.**, had asked the government to raise its 15 percent limit on foreign ownership so that the company could increase its stake in **Seven Network Ltd.**

• **The Tokyo Stock Exchange** continued a three-week ascent as signs pointed to a further surge in profits by Japan's export powerhouses. The Nikkei stock index rose 1.2 percent, or 239.42 points, to close at 19,514.75 as institutional investors actively bought selected international blue chips.

• **Mongolia** enacted tariff reforms that abolished virtually all customs duties, including those on oil, its largest import item.

• **Indian Rayon & Industries Ltd.**, a rayon and cement maker controlled by **Birla Group**, said net profit rose 16.2 percent, to a higher-than-expected 2.15 billion rupees ($60.1 million) in its latest year, despite flat cement prices and a new tax on profits.

WP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

Coca-Cola Buys Korean Bottler

Bloomberg News

SEOUL — Coca-Cola Co., shrugging off protests that it unfairly canceled an agreement with a local bottling company, moved ahead Friday with plans to increase its investment in South Korea.

Coca-Cola Korea Bottling Co. said it had bought plants, land and equipment from Honam Foods Co. for what Yonhap news agency said was 48.5 billion won ($54.4 million).

A Coca-Cola spokesman declined to disclose the amount of the cash transaction but said the amount was "not too far off."

The acquisition follows Coke's purchase of the plants and equipment of another bottler, Woosung Food Co., last week and is part of Coke's $400 million five-year investment program announced in March aimed at increasing its business in Korea. It now has about 59 percent of the $1 billion bottling market.

The transaction came as workers from Bum Yang Food Co. protested Coke's plan to start its own bottling business. Bum Yang, which was a Coke bottler until its contract expired March 31, rejected Coke's buyout bid, and South Korea's Fair Trade Commission began an investigation last month of Coke's moves.

■ Blue-Chip Stocks Rise in Seoul

Foreign investors bought South Korean blue-chip shares Friday, the first day of the latest increase in the ceiling on foreign-owned stocks, brokers said, Reuters reported.

The ceiling, which rose to 23 percent from 20 percent, is applied to foreign holdings in individual companies.

Seoul's benchmark composite stock index rose 2.87 points, or 0.4 percent, to 706.10.

RISK: *Are Returns on China Ventures Worth It?*

Continued from Page 9

poration Nestle SA set up an entire unofficial distribution company in China to shadow the state-owned company that Nestle was required by law to hire to distribute its products.

That Nestle company monitors stock rotation to make sure that no expired goods are left on retailers' shelves, even though that is supposed to be the state company's job, said Anthony Lo, commercial director for Nestle in Beijing. In essence, Nestle finds itself paying twice for product distribution in China.

The main attraction of China, of course, is size. Many companies feel they cannot pass up the world's biggest country and its 1.2 billion potential consumers, even though most of them are still very poor. The fact that all of their major competitors may be in China already can only add to the temptation.

Yet size alone is not the only attraction. India is likely to become a bigger market than China in the next 30 years or so, yet it attracts barely 2 percent of the amount of foreign investment that goes to China. Admittedly, India is rated nearly as risky as China, but Indian investments pay off more handsomely. So why is China so more alluring?

"It's something to do with how open these systems are," said Wong Keng Siong, an economist at Yamaichi Research Institute in Singapore. India's prohibitive taxes on capital leaving the country act as a deterrent, as do ever-shifting regulations, he said. Also, analysts note, some "foreign" investment in China is really Chinese money smuggled out and coming back in through Hong Kong.

What companies may be overlooking is that taken together, the more profitable countries of the region — Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines, along with their Southeast Asian neighbors — offer a population more than half the size of China's, and often far greater returns.

"Businesses will not say 'We have to be in Southeast Asia,' because they look at countries, not regions," Mr. Hildebrandt said. Yet devising strategies for the different markets and languages of China, with the highly decentralized government that it has in place, may be riskier than setting up separate operations in Malaysia and Indonesia, for example.

Consider the problems in China experienced by Volkswagen AG, one of the country's few foreign-investment success stories. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, the German carmaker has captured nearly half of the national market for passenger cars, thanks to its joint-venture Santana plant in Shanghai, opened in 1986. But analysts say Volkswagen has lost what could amount to as much as $100 million on a second plant in the northern city of Changchun. Different city, different joint venture partner, different problem.

Still, many companies far less successful than Volkswagen continue their efforts in China. A common refrain from many of them is that they are taking a long-term view. The problem with that argument is that "the executives who are making it won't be around in 10 or 15 years to answer to their shareholders who want to know what went wrong," one multinational executive said.

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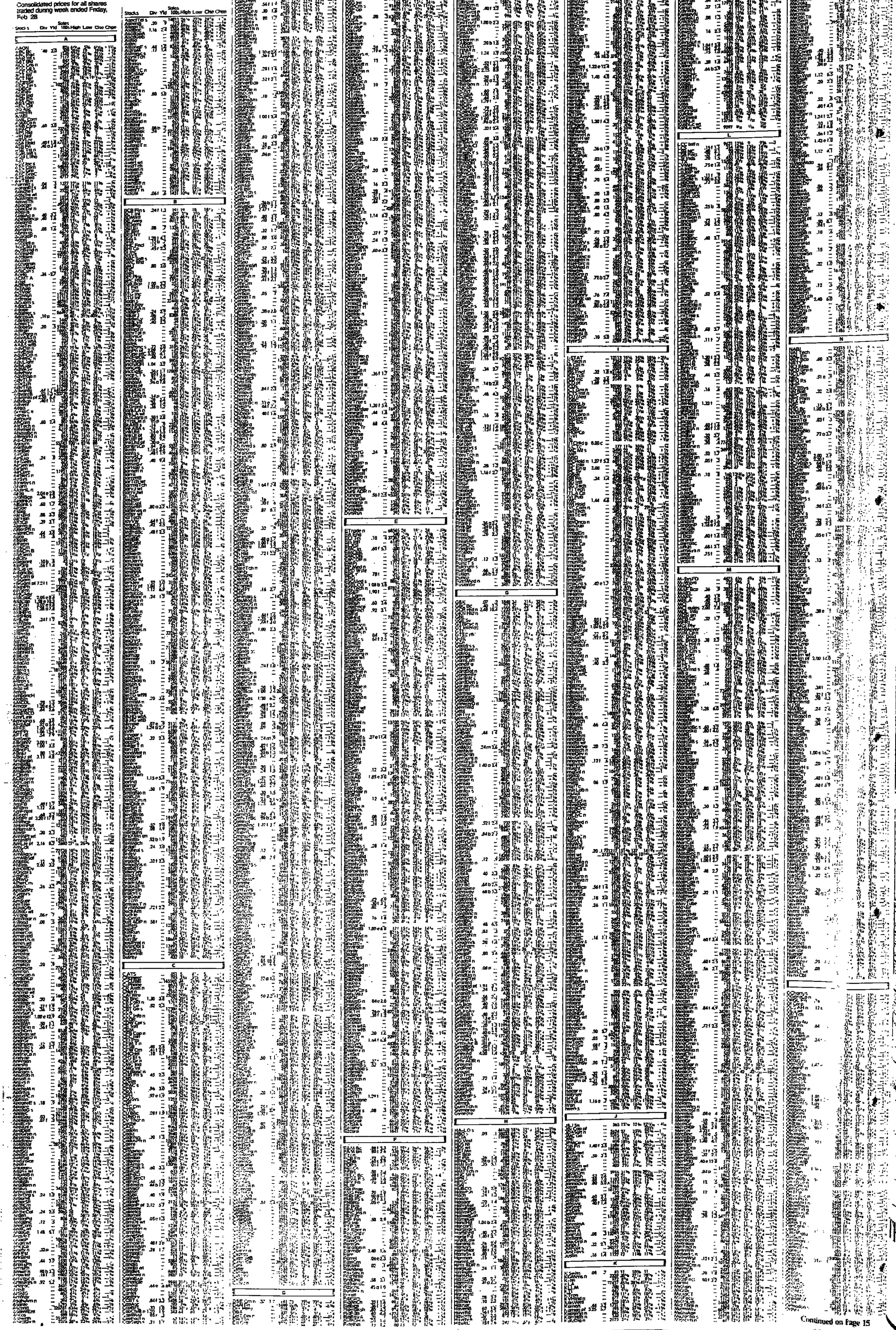
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Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Feb 28



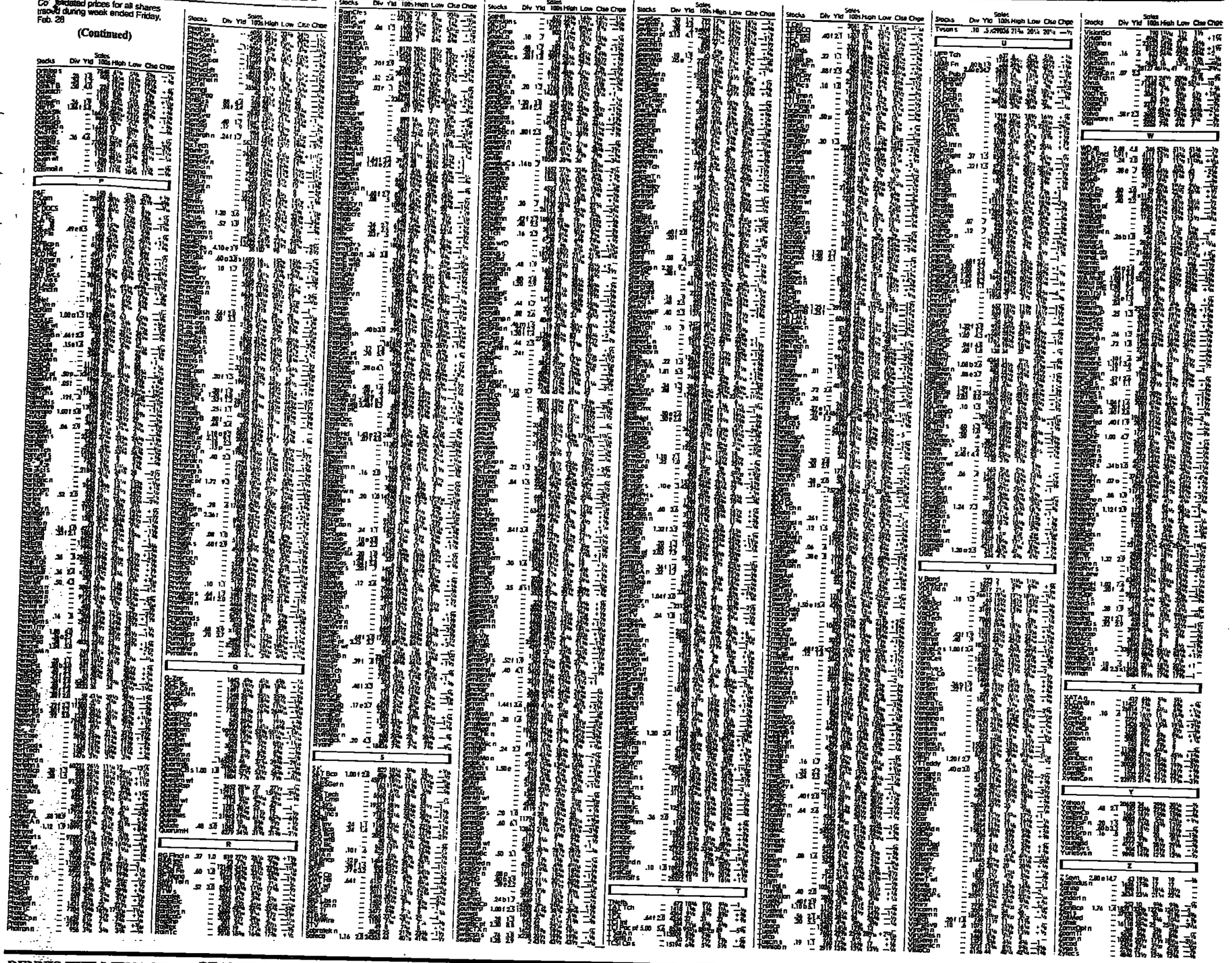
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Feb. 28

(Continued)



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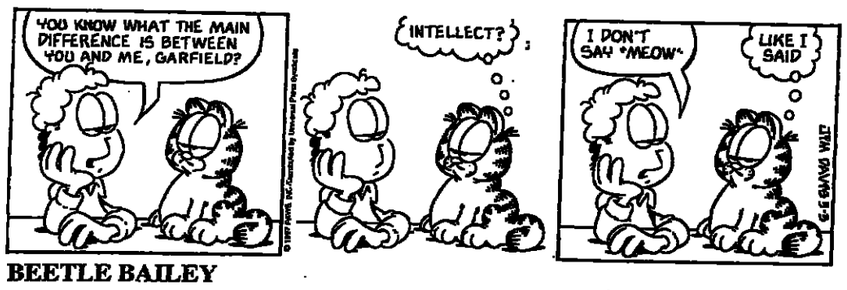


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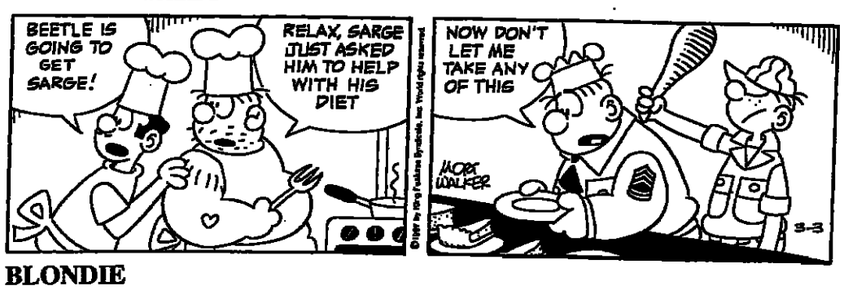
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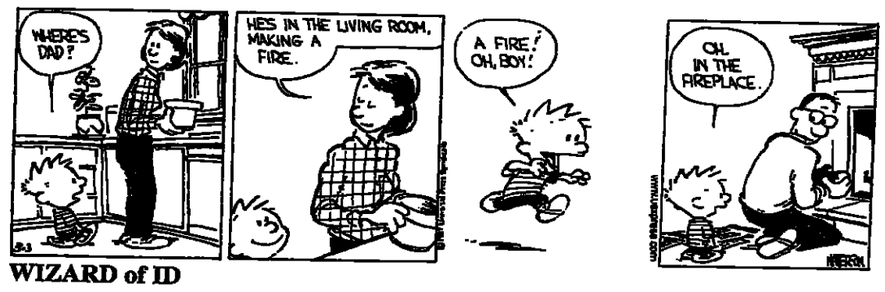
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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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MYSAID



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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(Answers tomorrow)

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Camacho Canes Sad Sugar Back Into Retirement

By Steve Springer
Los Angeles Times

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — It is perhaps the saddest sight in boxing.

It was Joe Louis, lying on the canvas, a bald spot on his head gleaming in the lights. It was Muhammad Ali hunched over on a stool, his legendary reflexes unable to respond one more time. It was Julio Cesar Chavez with blood streaming down his face and Bobby Chacon with his mind gone blank.

It is a great champion who takes on one too many opponents, fights one too many rounds, absorbs one too many punches.

It happened again Saturday at the Atlantic City Convention Center. It happened to Sugar Ray Leonard, who should have known better after taking a beating at the hands of Terry Norris in 1991 in his last appearance in the ring.

At 40, six years after his last fight, eight years after his last victory, nine years after last winning a title, Leonard tried to come out of retirement for the fifth time, only to be hammered back into a life of leisure by Hector Camacho, who scored a technical knockout at 1:08 of the fifth round.

At the end, Leonard looked like all the previous great champions who fought and lost to Father Time.

Having already been down once in that fifth round from a pair of left uppercuts, Leonard was helpless on the ropes, blood coming down from a cut over his left eye, the hands that had dazzled so many opponents unable to handle the ferocious blows of Camacho.

Eight, nine, 10 times Camacho peppered Leonard with lefts and rights before referee Joe Cortez stepped in to let Leonard know what the rest of the boxing world had already figured out.

It was over.

Afterward, Leonard tried to put much of the blame for his performance on a sprained right calf muscle, an injury he said first occurred a month ago and flared up again two weeks ago.

Leonard said the injury had caused him to be secretly hospitalized and that he had needed painkilling medication to function as well as he did.

"I had no control of my leg," he said.

"I should have canceled the fight," said J.D. Brown, Leonard's adviser.

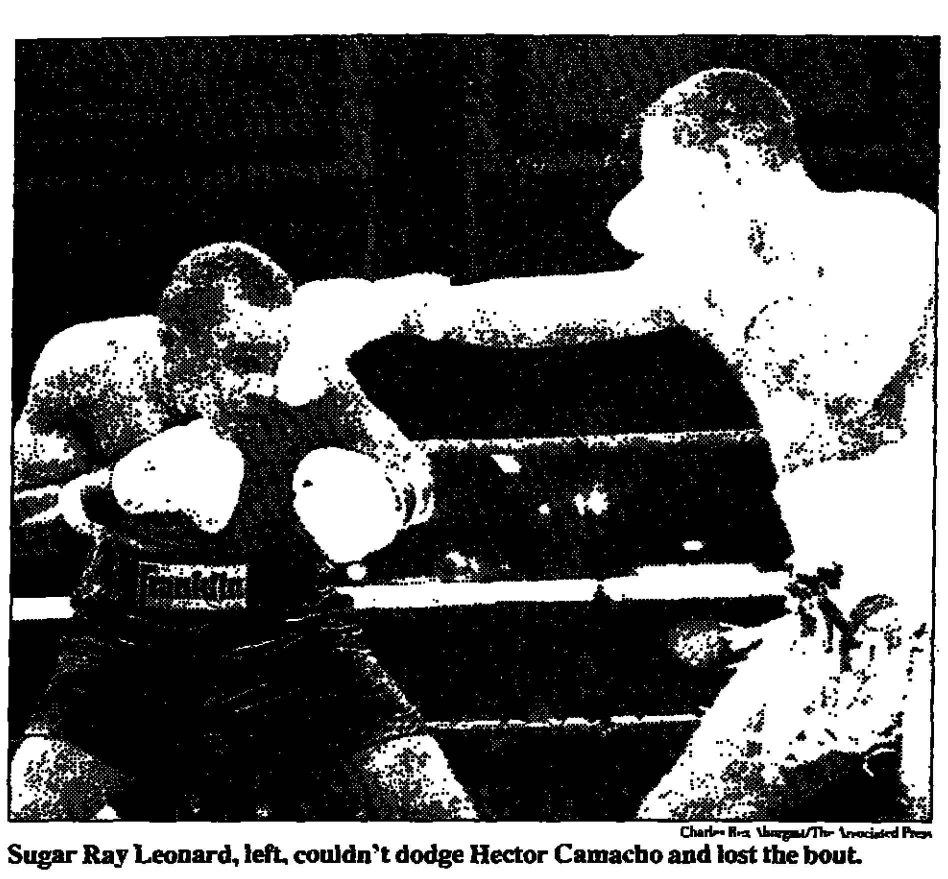
"Camacho was superb," Leonard said. "I don't want to discount that. I fought a better fight than I thought I could fight. For a couple of minutes, I got the jab, then I didn't have the balance.

He had the step on me first, and I couldn't push off on my right leg."

Camacho, 34, came out aggressively in the first round, while Leonard looked tentative and awkward.

Leonard appeared to win the second round, discovering for one brief instant the devastating combinations that had put away some of the best fighters of the '80s.

But by the third round, Camacho was back in control. By the fourth, Leonard had the cut over his left eye, and by the fifth, he was gone.



Charles Rex Arbogast/The Associated Press

Sugar Ray Leonard, left, couldn't dodge Hector Camacho and lost the bout.

France Poised for Grand Slam

Reuters

LONDON — Only Scotland stands between France and a Grand Slam in the Five Nations rugby union tournament. The two teams, which both won on Saturday, will meet in Paris in two weeks on the final Saturday of this year's competition.

France won the title in 1967, 1977 and 1987 and is in a position to extend that se-

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

quence after a late rally Saturday gave it a 23-20 victory over England at Twickenham.

England led, 20-6, midway through the second half after dominating the first hour. But the French seized the initiative to gain their first victory in England in a decade.

"If England had won we couldn't have complained, but we kept going," said Pierre Villepreux, the French assistant coach, after an extraordinary finish in which France drew level with converted tries for Laurent Leflamand by Christophe Lamaison and then won when Lamaison converted a penalty kick with four minutes left.

"In the end, our philosophy won it," said Villepreux, an advocate of attacking rugby. "We played the rugby I like, and we played it well. Mentally, we were superior."

Jack Rowell, the England coach, described the end of the game as "the worst 20 minutes of my life."

His team had played well for an hour in windy conditions. Lawrence Dallaglio seemed to have put England on its way to a third consecutive Five Nations title with a try a minute before halftime. Paul Grayson kicked four penalties and a drop-goal as England's forwards dominated, but he missed an easy kick after half an hour and that proved decisive.

Scotland, which had lost its first two games, beat Ireland in Edinburgh, 38-10. Alan Tait, who has joined the flow of rugby league players back to rugby union, made his first appearance for Scotland in nine years and scored the first of his team's five tries.

The Folly in Langkawi Ends, With All Promising to Return

International Herald Tribune

Cycling/SAMUEL ABT

LANGKAWI, Malaysia — The silliest rumor swept the Tour de Langkawi: The six-man Swiss Post team would be unable to complete the bicycle race because the organizers had given them tickets home on a flight before the finish and it was impossible now to change the reservations.

While the Swiss would be gone, they would still be credited with the fifth-best time — the rumor was specific — in the last of 12 daily stages and thus would qualify for the 1 million ringgit ($402,700) prize list.

Ridiculous, right? Of course.

The Swiss Post team was not credited with the fifth-best time or any time at all in the stage Sunday on the island of Langkawi. The rest is true. Although the Swiss showed up in their yellow and red jerseys, they really did have a plane to catch.

For protocol's sake, since Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad was to wave the starting flag, the Swiss planned to ride about one kilometer of the 60-kilometer (37-mile) route, then detour to a bus to take them to the airport. Their flight to Kuala Lumpur was leaving at 5:30 P.M., which just gave them time once the stage started at 3.

It didn't, however, because all the dismantled bicycles arrived on a ferry at 12:15 and the start was postponed to 3:30.

"This is terrible," said the team's *directeur sportif*, Jacques Michaud. "But we told them a long time ago that we had to leave as soon as possible after the finish. We have races in Italy and Switzerland later this week. For our sponsor, those races are more important than this one.

"So they changed our tickets, but the only flight they could put us on is this one. If we wait another day, we get back to Switzerland too late."

In a coconutshell, that anecdote summed up the second Tour de Langkawi and its eccentric organization. Indeed, in a rare display of outrage, international judges fined the organizers 1,100 Swiss francs ($744), the currency of bicycle racing, after stage four because of 10 instances of improper marking of the course and its obstacles.

The trauma began even earlier and lingered. In the first three days, two stages were made unofficial because of late and disorganized airplane departures and arrivals. Tediously long bus journeys between stages near the end did not help either.

"Those first few days were hell," said Brian Walton, a Canadian rider with the Saturn team from the United States and the winner of a stage. "The transfers later weren't good, but they weren't outrageous."

That anxiety was a shame because in many ways the race was exemplary. A survey of riders showed that almost all praised racing conditions, their safety on the road and the high quality of their hotels and food.

Spectators were numerous, friendly and engaging, and the sun greenhoused down after the first few days; many a member of the race entourage arrived pink as a lichee and will return home brown as a betel.

"A good race," said Andrea Tafi, an Italian with the Mapei team and the world's 11th-ranked rider. "Very nice training for the European classics, lots of sun and heat, much better than rain and cold back home. I'd definitely come back next year."

Tafi could afford to be expansive. By winning two stages, he deposited nearly 12,000 ringgit in the team's treasury.

An even bigger winner was Luca Scinto, an Italian journeyman with MG, who will share with his teammates the 80,000 ringgit he gained for winning the race plus the 22,000 ringgit he received daily since stage six, when he first donned the yellow jersey. MG also won the team title, based on its top three riders' times, and that was worth 60,000 ringgit.

The MG team had quite a haul, since Nicola Loda, another of its riders, won the green points jersey Sunday that was worth 50,000 ringgit. Loda edged Frank McCormack of Saturn, who had worn the jersey for more than a week and was bound to keep it until, with four kilometers to go, the nipple on a tire broke and the air escaped.

By the time his wheel was replaced, McCormack could finish no better than 34th while Loda came in fifth and gained the points he needed for his victory. A 40-cent part became worth 23,000 ringgit, the difference between first and second place.

Michaud, the coach of Swiss Post, asked whether he and his team would return next year, said: "Certainly. If they invite us, we'll be back." He looked as if he had more to say but the driver of his bus honked. Swiss Post had a plane to catch from Langkawi to Kuala Lumpur, then to London and finally Zurich.

Some races are full of transfers.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Atlanta 5, Los Angeles 4, 11 innings
Cincinnati 6, Texas 5
Florida 11, Baltimore 2
Cleveland 8, Houston 2
New York Yankees 7, St. Louis 3
Toronto 2, Pittsburgh 0
Kansas City 7, Detroit 7, 10 innings
Chicago White Sox 15, Minnesota 9
San Francisco 5, San Diego 3
Chicago Cubs 6, Seattle 2
Milwaukee vs. Colorado at Tucson, Ariz., ppd. rain.
Oakland 12, Anaheim 2
Boston 13, Boston College 0

SATURDAY'S GAMES

Montreal 2, Atlanta 1
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 6
N.Y. Yankees 8, Cincinnati 6, 10 innings
Florida 8, Baltimore 7
Houston 6, Kansas City 4
Toronto 3, St. Louis 2
Boston 9, Minnesota 4
Texas 12, Chicago White Sox 8
Cleveland 20, Detroit 4
New York Mets 8, Los Angeles 5
Oakland 9, Chicago Cubs 8
San Francisco 11, Anaheim 9
Colorado 13, Milwaukee 3
Seattle 14, San Diego 7

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	42	15	.737	—
New York	42	16	.724	½
Orlando	30	25	.545	11
Washington	26	31	.456	16
New Jersey	17	39	.304	24½
Philadelphia	15	41	.268	26½
Boston	11	46	.193	31
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Chicago	50	7	.877	—
Detroit	42	14	.750	7½
Atlanta	38	18	.679	11½
Charlotte	36	22	.621	14½
Cleveland	32	24	.571	17½
Indiana	27	29	.482	22½
Milwaukee	25	32	.439	25
Toronto	20	37	.351	30

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	40	16	.714	—
Houston	38	20	.655	3
Minnesota	29	27	.518	11
Dallas	19	36	.345	20½
Denver	17	41	.293	24
San Antonio	13	43	.232	27
Vancouver	11	49	.183	31
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Seattle	40	16	.714	—
L.A. Lakers	39	18	.684	1½
Portland	30	28	.517	11
L.A. Clippers	25	29	.463	14
Sacramento	26	32	.448	15
Golden State	21	35	.375	19
Phoenix	21	36	.368	19½

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

San Antonio 20 16 19 18— 73
Orlando 22 24 20 28— 94
S.A.: D.Wilkins 7-17 4-5 19, Del Negro 6-14 1-1 13; O: Hardaway 7-12 5-8 20, G.Wilkins 6-14 0-0 16. Rebounds—San Antonio 44 (Feick 8), Orlando 46 (Strong 11). Assists—San Antonio 17 (Alexander 4), Orlando 22 (Hardaway 8).

Milwaukee 22 23 19 21— 85
Indiana 29 23 23 29—104
M: Robinson 6-12 8-10 20, Allen 5-10 4-5 16; I: Smits 8-11 5-6 21, Miller 8-12 2-3 20. Rebounds—Milwaukee 47 (Baker 9), Indiana 42 (D.Davis 11). Assists—Milwaukee 19 (Baker 6), Indiana 32 (Jackson 19).

Detroit 25 20 24 15 22—106
Boston 14 28 26 16 16—100
D: Hill 11-21 7-11 29, Hunter 8-15 4-5 21; B: Day 10-17 1-2 26, Walker 8-19 4-7 20. Rebounds—Detroit 52 (Hill 12), Boston 49 (Walker 10). Assists—Detroit 22 (Hill 12), Boston 27 (Wesley 12).

L.A. Lakers 15 28 19 13— 75
Atlanta 21 23 27 15— 86
L.A.: Jones 6-14 2-2 17, Blount 4-6 4-4 12; A: Mutombo 11-15 5-6 27, Blaylock 10-16 2-4 27. Rebounds—Los Angeles 46 (Campbell 7), Atlanta 54 (Mutombo 14). Assists—Los Angeles 13 (Jones 5), Atlanta 20 (Corbin, Blaylock 5).

Golden State 30 35 28 24—117
New Jersey 34 22 19 33—108
V: Sprewell 10-18 15-17 37, Smith 9-18 2-5 20; N.J.: Gill 8-16 12-15 30, Gatling 6-12 5-5 17. Rebounds—Golden State 55 (Smith, Sprewell 8), New Jersey 48 (McDaniel, Montross 6). Assists—Golden State 24 (Coles 8), New Jersey 22 (Jackson, Cassell 5).

Seattle 29 24 20 23— 96
Miami 25 22 30 18— 95
S: Payton 9-20 8-8 27, Kemp 10-15 6-10 26; M: Hardaway 9-19 5-5 29, Lenard 7-13 1-2 20. Rebounds—Seattle 48 (Kemp 11), Miami 51 (Brown, Hardaway 9). Assists—Seattle 20 (Payton 11), Miami 23 (Hardaway 11).

Sacramento 22 20 40 26—108
Chicago 32 40 31 23—126
S: Abdul-Rauf 10-17 0-0 26, Owens 9-14 1-2 20; C: Jordan 13-20 4-5 35, Pippen 10-16 5-7 29. Rebounds—Sacramento 50 (Polynice 11), Chicago 61 (Rodman 11). Assists—S. 29 (Richmond 9), C. 32 (Harper, Jordan 6).

New York 29 27 24 15 17—112
Denver 36 18 20 21 13—108
N.Y.: Starks 8-14 4-4 23, Ewing 8-21 6-9 22; D: McDyess 11-21 10-12 32, L.Ellis 11-24 5-7 29. Rebounds—New York 57 (Oakley 18), Denver 49 (McDyess, Johnson 7). Assists—New York 21 (Oakley 8), Denver 24 (Goldwire 9).

Philadelphia 25 27 29 22—104
Vancouver 22 34 25 19—100
P: Stackhouse 6-13 12-13 25, Weatherspoon 6-13 8-10 20; V: Reeves 8-16 10-13 26, Abdur-Rahim 8-15 6-7 22. Rebounds—Philadelphia 53 (S.Williams 10), Vancouver 47 (Abdur-Rahim 10). Assists—Philadelphia 19 (Iverson 7), Vancouver 24 (Anthony 9).

Utah 24 29 22 30—105
Portland 30 34 27 24—115
U: Malone 15-22 0-1 30, S.Anderson 6-8 2-3 16; P: K.Anderson 11-16 5-6 30, Rider 11-17 2-2 26. Rebounds—Utah 35 (Malone 6), Portland 42 (Sabonis 9). Assists—Utah 32 (Stockton 11), Portland 26 (K.Anderson 12).

Toronto 18 30 24 20— 92
L.A. Clippers 30 18 30 16— 94
T: Stoudamire 7-16 6-6 22, Williams 6-13 3-3 19; L.A.: Martin 7-15 8-9 23, Sealy 5-12 9-10 22. Rebounds—Toronto 45 (C.Rogers 11), Los Angeles 60 (Wright 14). Assists—Toronto 16 (Christie, Stoudamire 5), Los Angeles 15 (Outlaw, Martin 5).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Golden State 32 20 23 33—108
Washington 34 29 33 22—118
G.S.: Sprewell 11-24 15-18 40, Marshall 5-10 4-5 15; W: Howard 10-17 5-6 25, Webber 10-16 2-6 23. Rebounds—Golden State 49 (Marshall 7), Washington 55 (Webber 15). Assists—Golden State 16 (Sprewell 5), Washington 28 (Webber, Strickland 10).

Boston 14 25 19 23— 81
Cleveland 22 22 28 27— 99
B: Walker 7-19 5-5 21, Fox 6-14 3-4 16; C: Brandon 8-14 1-1 19, Potapenko 7-9 1-1 15. Rebounds—Boston 48 (Day 9); Cleveland 49 (Hill 11). Assists—Boston 16 (Wesley 6), Cleveland 25 (Brandon 8).

Dallas 31 17 14 18— 80
Houston 24 21 19 25— 89
D: Finley 3-11 7-8 14, Green 5-7 2-4 12; H: Willis 11-20 4-5 26, Olajuwon 8-20 0-0 16. Rebounds—Dallas 38 (Bradley 9), Houston 44 (Olajuwon 11). Assists—Dallas 21 (Pack 5), Houston 27 (Elie 10).

Sacramento 27 28 24 32—103
Milwaukee 24 33 13 22— 92
S: Owens 14-21 2-3 31, Richmond 9-22 7-8 28; M: Baker 9-20 2-2 20, Robinson 6-24 6-6 18. Rebounds—Sacramento 59 (Owens 17), Milwaukee 44 (Baker 15). Assists—Sacramento 25 (Owens 9), Milwaukee 18 (Robinson, Douglas 5).

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	36	17	10	82	211	162
New Jersey	32	18	12	76	171	146
Florida	29	20	15	73	175	149
N.Y. Rangers	28	27	9	65	204	179
Tampa Bay	25	30	7	57	172	191
Washington	24	31	7	55	158	176
N.Y. Islanders	20	32	10	50	166	186
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
Buffalo	33	20	10	76	184	156
Pittsburgh	31	26	5	67	220	205
Montreal	24	30	11	59	202	229
Hartford	24	29	9	57	176	195
Ottawa	21	29	13	55	178	187
Boston	21	33	9	51	184	224

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	38	23	4	80	197	159
Detroit	31	19	12	74	198	144
St. Louis	28	29	8	64	192	199
Phoenix	28	31	4	60	181	197
Chicago	25	30	9	59	167	165
Toronto	24	37	2	50	184	221
PACIFIC DIVISION						
Colorado	39	16	8	86	211	151
Edmonton	29	29	7	65	203	198
Calgary	27	31	7	61	176	189
Anaheim	26	30	7	59	183	188
Vancouver	28	33	2	58	201	216
Los Angeles	24	33	8	56	175	210
San Jose	22	34	7	51	162	209

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

San Jose 0 1 2—3
Hartford 1 1 0—2
First Period: H-Sanderson 30 (Kron) Second Period: S.J.-Donovan 5 (Sutter) (sh). 3, H-Sanderson 31 (Dilduck, Cassels) (pp). Third Period: S.J.-Guolla 8 (Granato, Turcotte) (pp). 5, S.J.-Friesen 20 (Bodger, Errey) Shots on goal: S.J.- 6-8-11—25. H- 11-10-4—25. Goalies: S.J.-Hrudey. H-Muzzatti.

N.Y. Islanders 1 0 0—1
Ottawa 2 1 1—4
First Period: O-Yashin 29 (Redden, McEachern) 2, O-Van Allen 8 (Daigle, Cunneyworth) 3, New York, Lapointe 7 (Green, Palffy) Second Period: O-Yashin 30 (Daigle, York) Third Period: O-Chorske 11 (Dackell, Tugnutt) (en). Shots on goal: N.Y.- 11-6-6—23. O- 9-10-6—25. Goalies: N.Y.-Salo. O-Tugnutt.

Anaheim 0 1 3—4
Washington 0 1 0—1
First Period: None. Second Period: W-Brunet 4 (Allison) 2, A-Kariya 31 (Drury, Selanne) Third Period: A-Selanne 37 (Mironov, Kariya) (pp). 4, A-Rychel 10 (Pronger, Sacco) 5, A-Mironov 10. (sh-en). Shots on goal: A- 13-9-11—33. W- 9-8-8—25. Goalies: A-Hebert. W-Carey.

Montreal 1 0 1—2
Calgary 2 1 0—3
First Period: M-Rucinsky 21 (Malakhov, Bure) (pp). 2, C-Hoglund 16 (Gagner, Fleury) (pp). 3, C-Fleury 23 (Iginla, Rocina) (pp). Second Period: C-Titov 20 (Reichel, Iginla) Third Period: M-Koivu 14 (Corson, Recchi) Shots on goal: M- 8-7-10—25. C- 10-10-10—30. Goalies: M-Thibault. C-Roloson.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 0 3 0—3
New Jersey 2 3 1—6
First Period: N.J.-Zelepukin 10. 2, N.J.-MacLean 20 (Niedermayer, Holik) Second Period: N.J.-Gilmour 18 (Rolston, MacLean) 4, N.J.-Thomas 10 (Andreychuk, Holik) 5, New Jersey, Guerin 22 (Gilmour, Chambers) 6, P-Murray 9 (Hicks, Barnes) 7, P-Volk 8 (Tamer, Lemieux) 8, P-Lemieux 44 (Hatcher, Mullen) (pp). Third Period: N.J.-MacLean 21, (en). Shots on goal: P- 8-10-8—26. N.J.- 14-7-13—34. Goalies: P-Lalime. Wregget. N.J.-Brodeur.

Florida 0 0 0—0
Tampa Bay 1 0 1—2
First Period: T-Grattan 22 (Hamrlik, Cullen) Second Period: None. Third Period: T-Ciccarelli 26 (Langkow) Shots on goal: F- 8-9-7—24. T- 12-12-6—30. Goalies: F-Fitzpatrick. T-Taboracci.

Chicago 0 0 1—1
Colorado 0 0 2—2
First Period: None. Second Period: None. Third Period: Colorado-Deadmarsh 25. (penalty shot). 2, Colorado-Lemieux 7 (Forsberg, Billington) 3, Chicago-, Zhamnov 13 (Ozze, Amonte) Shots on goal: C- 10-9-11—30. C- 10-13-12—35. Goalies: C-Hackett. C-Billington.

NY Rangers 0 0 0—0
Detroit 1 1 1—3
First Period: D-McCarty 17 (Shanahan, Larionov) Second Period: D-Shanahan 41 (McCarty, Fetisov) Third Period: D-Sandstrom 14 (Konstantinov, Yzerman) (en). Shots on goal: New York 6-6-9—21. D- 10-9-6—25. Goalies: New York, Richter. D-Osgood.

Philadelphia 3 0 2 0—5
Boston 1 1 3 0—5
First Period: P-Klatt 18 (Desjardins, Otto) 2, P-Renberg 16 (Lindros) 3, P-Klatt 19 (Lindros, Podein) 4, B-Wilson 2 (Stumpel, Myrvold) Second Period: B-D.Sweeney 3 (Roy) Third Period: B-Kennedy 7 (Donato) (sh). 7, P-Podein 13 (Therien) 8, P-Klatt 20 (Brind'amour) (sh). 9, B-Beers 2 (Oates, Wilson) 10, B-Bourque 14 (Oates, J.Roy) Overtime: None. Shots on goal: P- 11-6-11-1—29. B- 15-5-10-1—31. Goalies: P-Hextall. B-Ranford.

Buffalo 0 2 1—3
Ottawa 0 1 0—1
First Period: None. Second Period: B-Peca 15 (Dawe) 2, B-, Audette 22 (Grosek, Smehlik) 3, O-Redden 4 (Lambert, Daigle) Third Period: B-Audette 23 (Ward, Holzinger) Shots on goal: B- 4-5-7—16. O- 12-9-9—30. Goalies: B-Hasek. O-Tugnutt.

Dallas 1 0 0—1
Calgary 1 2 1—4
First Period: C-Iginla 20 (Stillman, Albelin) (pp). 2, D-Sydor 6 (Modano) Second Period: C-Iginla 21 (Hlushko) 4, C-, Stern 4 (Stillman, Hlushko) Third Period: C-Gagner 22 (Ward) (en). Shots on goal: D- 9-15-9—33. C- 12-8-7—27. Goalies: D-Irbe. C-Roloson.

San Jose 0 2 0—2
Toronto 2 0 1—3
First Period: T-Mutter 19 (Murphy, Clark) 2, T-Hendrickson 8 (Sullivan) Second Period: S.J.-Wood 3 (Hunter, Friesen) 4, S.J.-Turcotte 12 (Granato, Guolla) Third Period: T-Domi 8 (Warriner, Muller) Shots on goal: S.J.- 4-12-12—28. T- 16-7-15—38. Goalies: S.J.-Hrudey. T-Potvin.

Los Angeles 2 1 0—3
Vancouver 0 0 0—0
First Period: L.A.-Ferraro 20 (Olczyk, Nurminen) (pp). 2, L.A.-Smyth 8 (J.Vopat, M.Johnson) Second Period: L.A.-Shevalier 4. Third Period: None. Shots on goal: L.A.- 7-10-5—22. V- 12-12-11—35. Goalies: L.A.-Fiset. V-McLean.

Montreal 2 2 1—5
Edmonton 3 1 0—4
First Period: M-Bure 11 (Bureau, Thornton) 2, E-Kilma 2 (Murray, Marchant) 3, E-Arnott 16 (Kilma, Weight) (pp). 4, M-Wilkie 6 (Koivu, Corson) 5, E-Smyth 28 (Kilma) (pp). Second Period: M-Thornton 9 (Bure) 7, M-, Recchi 30 (Bure, Corson) (pp). 8, E-Grier 10 (Murray, Weight) Third Period: M-Thornton 10 (Bureau) Shots on goal: M- 12-10-10—32. E- 15-10-13—38. Goalies: M-Theodore, Thibault. E-Joseph.

CRICKET

AUSTRALIA TOUR
1ST TEST, 3D DAY
SOUTH AFRICA VS. ENGLAND
SUNDAY, IN JOHANNESBURG

South Africa: 302
Australia: 479-4

ENGLAND TOUR
4TH 1-DAY INTERNATIONAL
NEW ZEALAND VS. ENGLAND
SUNDAY, IN AUCKLAND

New Zealand: 153 all out from 39.5 overs
England 144 all out from 41.3 overs
New Zealand won by nine runs. England leads series 2-1. 3d match was draw. Last game of 5-match series is in Wellington on Tuesday.

INDIA TOUR
4-DAY MATCH, 2ND-DAY
JAMAICA VS. INDIA
SATURDAY, IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA

Jamaica: 453 for nine declared
India: 66 for 1

GOLF

DUBAI DESERT CLASSIC

Leading scores after the fourth and final round Sunday of the dirs 700,000 pound (dirs 1.1 million) Dubai Desert Classic played on the par 72 7,102-yard (6,392-meter) Emirates Golf Club course in DUBAI, United Arab Emirates:

Green won with a birdie at first playoff hole.

R. Green, Australia	70-68-66-68—272
G. Norman, Australia	71-68-67-66—272
I. Woosnam, Wales	69-67-67-69—272
B. Langer, Germany	66-70-68-69—273
T. Gogele, Germany	69-72-68-66—275
P. McGinley, Ireland	69-71-67-69—276
R. Burns, N. Ireland	68-69-69-70—276
M. Mackenzie, Eng.	69-71-66-70—276
C. Montgomerie, Scot.	65-72-68-71—276
A.J Cabrera, Argentina	73-72-70-63—278
C. Rocca, Italy	70-69-71-68—278

RUGBY UNION

FIVE NATIONS CUP

SATURDAY, AT TWICKENHAM
England 20, France 23
SATURDAY, IN EDINBURGH
Scotland 38, Ireland 10
Standings: France 6, England 4, Wales 2, Scotland 2, Ireland 2.

RUGBY SUPER 12
FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Wellington 18, Waikato 23
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Queensland 19, ACT 24
Northern Transvaal 40, Auckland 40
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Free State 20, Transvaal 24
Standings: ACT 4 points, Transvaal 4, Waikato 4, Auckland 3, Northern Transvaal 3, Queensland 1, Free State 1, Wellington 1, Canterbury 0, Natal 0, New South Wales 0, Otago 0.

SKIING

WORLD CUP

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
SATURDAY, IN HAKUBA, JAPAN

1. Varvara Zelenskaya (Russia) 1:35.64
2. Pernilla Wiberg (Sweden) 1:36.09
3. Renate Goetschl (Austria) 1:36.11
4. Hilde Gerg (Germany) 1:36.67
5. Isolde Kostner (Italy) 1:36.70
6. Carole Montillet (France) 1:36.81
7. Katharina Gutensohn (Germany) 1:36.82
8. Heidi Zurbriggen (Switzerland) 1:37.00
9. Ingeborg Helen Marken (Norway) 1:37.02
10. Hilary Lindh (USA) 1:37.17

Downhill standings: 1. Varvara Zelenskaya 423 points, 2. Heidi Zurbriggen 421, 3. Renate Goetschl 403, 4. Katja Seizinger (Germany) 325, 5. Isolde Kostner 315, 6. Pernilla Wiberg 312, 7. Hilde Gerg 225, 8. Carole Montillet 218, 9. Hilary Lindh 207, 10. Stefanie Schuster (Austria) 186.

Overall standings: 1. Pernilla Wiberg 1,555 points, 2. Katja Seizinger 1,004, 3. Hilde Gerg 884, 4. Deborah Compagnoni (Italy) 787, 5. Heidi Zurbriggen 686, 6. Isolde Kostner 683, 7. Anita Wachter (Austria) 654, 8. Varvara Zelenskaya 588, 9. Renate Goetschl 543, 10. Martina Ertl (Germany) 451.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Lasse Kjus (Norway) 1:27.12
2. Pietro Vitalini (Italy) 1:27.26
3. Ed Podivinksy (Canada) 1:27.56
4. Josef Strobl (Austria) 1:28.01
5. Luc Alphand (France) 1:28.10
6. Fritz Strobl (Austria) 1:28.18
7. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (Norway) 1:28.29
8. Franco Cavegn (Switzerland) 1:28.56
9. Hans Knaus (Austria) 1:28.59
10. Kristian Ghedina (Italy) 1:28.61

Downhill standings: 1. Luc Alphand 750 points, 2. Kristian Ghedina 620, 3. Fritz Strobl 471, 4. Werner Franz (Austria) 467, 5. Atle Skaardal (Norway) 436, 6. Josef Strobl 425, 7. Pietro Vitalini 360, 8. Franco Cavegn 299, 9. William Besse (Switzerland) 288, 10. Werner Perathoner (Italy) 222.

MEN'S SUPER-G
SUNDAY, IN KVITFJELL, NORWAY

1. Josef Strobl (Austria) 1:24.95
2. Andreas Schifferer (Austria) 1:25.63
3. Lasse Kjus (Norway) 1:25.87
4. Hermann Maier (Austria) 1:26.02
tie Luc Alphand (France) 1:26.02
6. Bruno Kernen (Switzerland) 1:26.14
7. Daron Rahlves (U.S.) 1:26.23
8. Guenther Mader (Austria) 1:26.29
9. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (Norway) 1:26.31
10. Pietro Vitalini (Italy) 1:26.43

Overall standings: 1. Alphand 1,072, 2. Aamodt 879, 3. Ghedina 850, 4. Strobl 824, 5. Thomas Sykora (Austria) 668, 6 Knauss 643, 7. Skaardal 628, 8. Michael von Gruenigen (Switzerland) 622, 9. Werner Franz (Austria) 586, 10. Kjus 569.

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

ASIAN ZONE
1ST ROUND GROUP 6
SUNDAY, IN BANGKOK
Thailand 1, South Korea 3

OCEANIA ZONE
1ST ROUND, PLAYOFF, RETURN LEG
SATURDAY, IN HONIARA, SOLOMON ISLANDS
Solomon Islands 9, Tonga 0
(Solomon Islands advanced on 13-0 aggregate)

DUNHILL CUP
SUNDAY, IN KUALA LUMPUR
FINAL
China 3, Bosnia 0

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Blackburn 1, Sunderland 0
Derby 3, Chelsea 2
Everton 0, Arsenal 2
Leeds 1, West Ham 0
Manchester United 3, Coventry 1
Newcastle 0, Southampton 1
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Middlesbrough 1
Tottenham 0, Nottingham Forest 1
Wimbledon 1, Leicester 3
Aston Villa 1, Liverpool 0
Standings: Manchester United 57, Liverpool 53, Arsenal 51, Newcastle 48, Aston Villa 46, Wimbledon 43, Chelsea 42, Sheffield Wednesday 42, Leeds 36, Leicester 33, Everton 32, Derby 32, Tottenham 32, Blackburn 31, Sunderland 29, Coventry 28, Nottingham Forest 27, West Ham 25, Southampton 24, Middlesbrough 19.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA
Arminia Bielefeld 3, VfL Bochum 1
Schalke 04 0, FC St Pauli 0
FC Cologne 1, SC Freiburg 0
Karlsruher SC 1, Bor. Moenchengladbach 1
Werder Bremen 2, VfB Stuttgart 2
Borussia Dortmund 4, 1860 Munich 1
Bayern Munich 5, MSV Duisburg 2
Fortuna Duesseldorf 0, Bayer Leverkusen 0
Standings: Bayern Munich 43, Borussia Dortmund 40, Bayer Leverkusen 38, VfB Stuttgart 35, FC Cologne 32, Karlsruher SC 30, Schalke 04 30, Werder Bremen 29, VfL Bochum 29, Arminia Bielefeld 25, 1860 Munich 24, Hamburger SV 23, MSV Duisburg 23, Fortuna Duesseldorf 22, Moenchengladbach 20, FC St. Pauli 19, Hansa Rostock 16, SC Freiburg 13.

FRENCH CUP
3D ROUND
Lille 0, Montpellier 3
Bordeaux 1, Cannes 0
Nice 2, Gueugnon (II) 0
Niort (II) 0, Laval (II) 1
Creteil (III) 1, Strasbourg 0
Clermont (IV) 4, Paris St Germain 4
(Clermont won 4-3 on penalties)
Guingamp 1, Caen 0
Troyes (II) 1, Auxerre 0

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Atalanta 2, Perugia 2
Milan 1, Roma 1
Parma 3, Cagliari 2
Sampdoria 1, Bologna 2
Verona 2, Reggiana 4
Lazio 1, Fiorentina 0
Juventus 2, Vicenza 0
Piacenza 0, Inter 3
Standings: Juventus 44, Inter 37, Parma 37, Sampdoria 36, Bologna 35, Roma 32, Atalanta 32, Vicenza 31, Lazio 30, Napoli 29, Milan 29, Fiorentina 28, Udinese 27, Piacenza 24, Perugia 23, Cagliari 19, Verona 17, Reggiana 16.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Compostela 2, Sporting Gijon 1
Zaragoza 1, Valladolid 0
Racing Santander 2, Extremadura 3
Oviedo 2, Celta Vigo 1
Real Betis 2, Hercules 1
Logrones 2, Valencia 1
Tenerife 4, Barcelona 0
Rayo Vallecano 1, Deportivo Coruna 2
Atletico Madrid 3, Sevilla 2
Standings: Real Madrid 59, Barcelona 53, Real Betis 50, Deportivo Coruna 50, Atletico Madrid 49, Real Sociedad 44, Athletic Bilbao 40, Valladolid 40, Tenerife 39, Racing Santander 38, Valencia 36, Celta Vigo 33, Oviedo 32, Compostela 31, Sporting Gijon 29, Zaragoza 28, Logrones 28, Rayo Vallecano 27, Espanyol 26, Extremadura 26, Sevilla 21, Hercules 19.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Fortuna Sittard 2, Willem II Tilburg 0
Heerenveen 3, Roda JC Kerkrade 1
Feyenoord 2, NEC Nijmegen 0
Twente Enschede 1 Vitesse Arnhem 0
Groningen 1 Volendam 1
AZ Alkmaar 0 NAC Breda 1
Graafschap Doetinchem 1 Utrecht 2
RKC Waalwijk 1 PSV Eindhoven 4
Standings: PSV Eindhoven 54, Feyenoord 51, Twente Enschede 49, Vitesse Arnhem 39, Ajax Amsterdam 36, Roda JC Kerkrade 36, Heerenveen 34, Graafschap Doetinchem 33, NAC Breda 32, Volendam 26, Utrecht 25, Willem II Tilburg 25, Fortuna Sittard 25, Sparta Rotterdam 24, Groningen 20, AZ Alkmaar 19, RKC Waalwijk 19, Nijmegen 16.

TENNIS

FEDERATION CUP

WORLD GROUP 1

GERMANY 2, CZECH REPUBLIC 3
Marlene Weingaertner, Germany, def. Ludmila Richterova, Czech Republic, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; Adriana Gersi, Czech Republic, def. Barbara Rittner, Germany, 6-4, 6-2.
Ludmila Richterova, Czech Republic, def. Barbara Rittner, Germany, 6-1, 6-4; Adriana Gersi, Czech Republic, def. Marlene Weingaertner, Germany, 6-2, 6-2.
Barbara Rittner and Elena Wagner, Germany, def. Ludmila Richterova and Eva Martincova, Czech Republic, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2.

NETHERLANDS 3, U.S. 2
Miriam Oremans, Netherlands, def. Mary Joe Fernandez, United States, 6-1, 6-4; Chanda Rubin, United States, def. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, Netherlands, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.
Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, Netherlands, def. Mary Joe Fernandez, United States, 1-6, 6-4, 9-7. Miriam Oremans, Netherlands, def. Chanda Rubin, United States, 6-3, 6-1.
Kimberley Po and Gigi Fernandez, United States def. Kristie Boogert and Manon Bollegraf, Netherlands 6-3, 6-2.

JAPAN 1, FRANCE 3
Mary Pierce, France, def. Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, 6-0, 7-6 (7-4); Nathalie Tauziat, France, def. Ai Sugiyama, Japan, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.
Ai Sugiyama, Japan, def. Mary Pierce, France, 7-5, 6-7 (7-9), 6-4; Nathalie Tauziat, France, def. Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, 7-5, 4-6, 17-15.
Anne Sidot and Alexandra Fusai, France, def. Naoko Kijimuta and Yoko Nagatsuka, Japan, 7-5, 6-4.

BELGIUM 3, SPAIN 0
Els Callens, Belgium, def. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4); Sabine Appelmans, Belgium, def. Maria Luisa Serna, Spain, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.
Sabine Appelmans, Belgium, def. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain, 6-1, 2-6, 8-6.

WORLD GROUP 2

CROATIA 4, AUSTRIA 1
Iva Majoli, Croatia, def. Barbara Schett, Austria, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2; Mirjana Lucic, Croatia, def. Judith Wiesner, Austria, 7-5, 6-1.
Judith Wiesner, Austria, def. Iva Majoli, Croatia, 6-4, 6-4; Mirjana Lucic, Croatia, def. Barbara Schett, Austria, 6-2, 5-7, 7-5.
Mirjana Lucic and Maja Muric, Croatia, def. Karin Kschwendt and Marion Maruska, Austria, 6-4, 6-3.

SOUTH KOREA 1, ARGENTINA 4
Park Sung-hee, South Korea, def. Mariana Oliva-Diaz, Argentina, 6-3, 6-1; Florencia Labat, Argentina, def. Choi Young-ja, South Korea, 6-1, 6-2.
Florencia Labat, Argentina, def. Park Sung-hee 6-4, 6-1; Mariana Oliva-Diaz, Argentina, def. Kim Eun-ha 4-6, 6-3, 6-1;
Mercedes Paz and Laura Montalvo, Argentina, def. Park Sung-hee and Kim Eun-ha, 6-7, 6-4, 7-6.

SOUTH AFRICA 2, AUSTRALIA 3
Annabel Ellwood, Australia, def. Joannette Kruger, South Africa, 6-4, 6-3; Rachel McQuillan, Australia, def. Amanda Coetzer, South Africa, 6-3, 7-6 (12-10).
Amanda Coetzer, South Africa, def. Annabel Ellwood, Australia, 1-6, 6-1, 6-0; Rachel McQuillan, Australia, def. Joannette Kruger, South Africa, 5-7 4-6.
Mariaan de Swardt and Ros Nideffer, South Africa, def. Kerry-Ann Guse and Kristine Radford, Australia 6-3, 7-5.

SLOVAKIA 3, SWITZERLAND 2
Martina Hingis, Switzerland, def. Katarina Studenikova, Slovakia, 6-1, 6-3; Karin Habsudova, Slovakia, def. Patty Schnyder, Switzerland, 7-5, 6-1.
Martina Hingis, Switzerland, def. Karin Habsudova, Slovakia, 6-1, 6-0; Henrieta Nagyova, Slovakia, def. Patty Schnyder, Switzerland, 6-3, 6-1
Martina Hingis and Patty Schnyder, Switzerland, def. Radka Zrubakova and Karin Habsudova, Slovakia, 6-0, 6-1.

ADVANTA CHAMPIONSHIPS

IN PHILADELPHIA, U.S.
QUARTERFINALS
Sjeng Schalken, Netherlands, def. Jonathan Stark, United States, 6-2, 6-4; Grant Stafford, South Africa, def. Sandon Stolle, Australia, 6-4, 6-2; Pete Sampras (1), United States, def. Doug Flach, United States, 6-4, 6-2; Patrick Rafter, Australia, def. Byron Black, Zimbabwe 6-3, 1-6, 6-1.
SEMIFINALS
Pete Sampras (1), United States, def. Sjeng Schalken, Netherlands, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; Patrick Rafter, Australia, def. Grant Stafford, South Africa, 6-3, 6-4.

ITALIAN INDOORS CHAMPIONSHIP

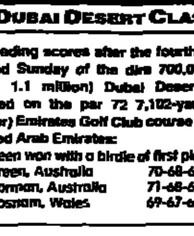
MILAN, ITALY
QUARTERFINALS
Nicolas Kiefer, Germany, def. Karol Kucera, Slovakia, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; Sergi Bruguera, Spain, def. Arnaud Boetsch, France, 6-3, 5-7, 7-6 (7-4).
SEMIFINALS
Goran Ivanisevic (1), Croatia, def. David Prinosil, Germany, 6-0, 7-6 (8-6); Sergi Bruguera, Spain, def. Nicolas Kiefer, Germany, 6-3, 6-4 (pv)
FINAL
Goran Ivanisevic (1), Croatia, def. Sergi Bruguera, Spain, 6-2, 6-2.

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Memorable Moments from Johnnie Walker: RYDER CUP *with Bernard Gallacher*



1989 - WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILING.
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JOE FITCHETT
Political Correspondent

POLITICS

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SPORTS

'Celtic Pride' Sinks Lower With 13th Consecutive Loss

The Associated Press

The Boston Celtics, who have won 16 NBA championships, equaled a less desirable record when they lost a franchise-record-tying 13th straight game.

The 99-81 loss on Saturday to the host Cleveland Cavaliers dropped Boston to 11-46, the second-worst record in the league.

Boston almost ended the slide on Friday night in Detroit, but the Pistons' Lindsey Hunter tied the game with three-tenths of a second left in regulation time with an alley-oop slam dunk. Detroit won, 106-100, in double overtime.

NBA Roundup

On Saturday, Terrell Brandon scored 14 of his 19 points in the third quarter, as the Cavs pulled away with a 20-5 run. Brandon's brilliant left-handed scoop shot gave the Cavs a 66-49 lead with 2:22 left in the third.

The Cavs, one of the worst offensive teams in the NBA, have scored 100 points only three times in the last 15 games. But Cleveland held the Celtics to 35 percent field-goal shooting. The 13th-straight loss tied the franchise mark set in 1994.

Todd Day scored 18 points for Boston, although he made only 6 of 14 shots from the field.

Bullets 118, Warriors 108 Chris Webber celebrated his 24th birthday with a triple-double to lead Washington over visiting Golden State.

Webber had 23 points, 15 rebounds and 10 assists — his third consecutive triple-double against the Warriors, his first NBA team.

Juwan Howard scored 25 points for Washington, which had lost 10 of its previous 13 games. The Warriors lost for the 10th time in 13 games.

Latrell Sprewell scored 40 points for Golden State.

Rockets 89, Mavericks 80 In Houston, Charles Barkley left the game in the first quarter with a lacerated hip, but Kevin Willis took his place and scored 26 points, leading Houston over Dallas.

Barkley, who needed stitches, was injured with 7:44 left in the opening quarter when he collided with the Mavericks' center, Shawn Bradley. He was taken to a hospital for X-rays.

It was the second straight game in which the Rockets had lost a key player. Brent Price, a guard, was lost for the season with a torn ligament in his right knee last Thursday against Charlotte.

Kings 103, Bucks 92 Billy Owens scored a season-high 31 points and grabbed 16 rebounds for road-weary Sacramento.

The Kings, playing for the fourth time in five nights, finished their four-game road trip at 2-2 by sending Milwaukee to its fifth straight loss.

Mitch Richmond added 28 points for the Kings, who have won four straight against Milwaukee. Olden Polynice added 10 points and pulled down 15 rebounds.

Vin Baker led the Bucks with 20 points and 15 rebounds.

2 Charleston Schools Win NCAA Tournament Berths

The Associated Press

The College of Charleston came back from 12 points down to beat Florida International, 83-73, in the finals of the Trans America Athletic Conference tournament and secure a place in the NCAA Tournament.

"We were on an NCAA tournament mission," said John Kresse, the Cougars' coach. "We knew that from Day One. And we were just not going to be denied."

Thaddeus Delaney scored 13 of his 20 points in the second half Saturday as the 20th-ranked Cougars (28-2) went on a 17-4 run that put them up, 57-48, with 7:17 to go. TAAC player of the year Anthony Johnson scored 15 points, eight during the charge, for Charleston, which extended America's longest winning streak to 22 games.

Delaney added 15 rebounds and 5 blocks, and closed the game with a rim-rattling dunk to send Charleston to the tournament for the second time. Their previous visit was in 1994.

Gene Derkack had a season-high 26 points to lead Florida International (16-13), which had won five straight and was trying for its second TAAC tournament title in three seasons.

No. 2 Minnesota 75, No. 22 Indiana 72 Indiana's A.J. Guyton clanged a last-second 3-pointer off the rim to allow the Golden Gophers to celebrate their Big Ten championship season with a home victory.

The Gophers (26-2, 15-1) clinched the title Wednesday with a victory at Michigan. They play Michigan State in their final home game Thursday.

Minnesota took a 43-28 halftime lead after holding Indiana to one basket over the final 8:11 of the first half. Courtney James, an Indianapolis native, led Minnesota with 14 points and 10 rebounds.

College Basketball

The loss hurt Indiana's chances of returning to the NCAA tournament for the 12th straight season. The Hoosiers (21-9, 8-8) are tied for sixth place in the Big Ten and may need victories over Wisconsin and Michigan State in their final two games.

No. 10 UCLA 74, Oregon 67 Oregon nearly ruined UCLA's home farewell to seniors Charles O'Bannon, Cameron Dollar and Bob Myers. The Bruins (19-7, 13-3 Pac-10) had to rally from a 16-point deficit to beat the Ducks.

O'Bannon had 23 points and nine rebounds as the Bruins won their seventh straight game. The Bruins ensured at least a tie for their third consecutive Pac-10 title and clinched the conference's automatic NCAA berth.

The Ducks (16-10, 7-10) beat UCLA, 87-85, in overtime a month ago.

No. 4 Utah 78, No. 11 New Mexico 58 Keith Van Horn played his last home game and scored 29 points as the Utes took revenge on the Lobos for a loss in Albuquerque last month.

Van Horn hit 11 of 17 shots, grabbed six rebounds and blocked three shots for the Utes (23-3, 15-1 Western Athletic Conference). New Mexico (22-6, 11-5) was led by Kenny Thomas's 18 points.

Murray St. 88, Austin Peay 85 In Nashville, Darren Dawson scored 8 of his 15 points in overtime as the Racers (20-19) won the Ohio Valley Conference tournament title and a place in the NCAA Tournament.

The Governors (17-14), the tournament's top seed, and the Racers were tied at 79-79 before the Racers took the lead for good on a tip by Aaron Page with 45.6 seconds left in the extra period.

Charleston Southern 64, Liberty 54 In Lynchburg, Virginia, the Buccaneers rallied from an 11-point deficit to win the Big South Conference championship game and earn their first NCAA Tournament place.

"We have five seniors, and these guys know the mental toughness to win this kind of game," said Tom Conrad, coach of Charleston Southern, which has an enrollment of just 2,600 students.

The four senior starters left the game with 12 seconds left.

"The look on their faces coming out is something I'll cherish the rest of my life," Conrad said.

Charleston Southern (17-12) had lost to the Flames (23-9) twice this season, had lost its last three regular-season games and were playing without Errol McPherson, the team's second-leading scorer who injured his knee two weeks ago.



Rhona Wise/Agence France-Presse

Andrew Jones of the Braves sliding into second and trying to protect himself from the Expos' shortstop Andy Stankiewicz. Montreal won the spring training game 2-1.

Clemens Sharp in Debut for Jays

The Associated Press

Roger Clemens made a good start for the Toronto Blue Jays, while Randy Johnson gave the Seattle Mariners a reason to smile.

Clemens, making his debut for Toronto, pitched three scoreless innings in a 3-2 victory Saturday over the St. Louis Cardinals at Dunedin, Florida. Clemens, a three-time Cy Young Award winner, allowed three hits, walked none and struck out two.

Spring Training

After spending his entire baseball career with Boston, Clemens signed a $24 million, three-year deal with the Blue Jays starting this season.

"Since we have a lot of new people down here, they'll get some of Roger's winning confidence," said Cito Gaston, the Toronto manager. "Our young players were watching him. Some of it will rub off, if they pay attention."

In Peoria, Arizona, the Mariners were pleased with what they saw when Johnson pitched batting practice.

Facing batters for the first time since back surgery last September, the Big Unit threw 27 pitches to four hitters.

Johnson threw three swinging strikes, eight pitches that were taken, four that were fouled off and 12 that were hit.

"I think he threw the ball well," manager Lou Piniella said. "Good velocity, good breaking ball." Johnson, 33, won the American League's Cy Young Award in 1995, going 18-2. But a herniated disc in his lower back limited him to eight starts last season, and he had surgery Sept. 12.

New Devils Spark Team's Hot Streak

New Jersey Stops Penguins, 6-3

The Associated Press

John MacLean scored twice, and Doug Gilmour had a goal and an assist to give the New Jersey Devils their third straight triumph, a 6-3 victory over slumping Pittsburgh.

The Devils' winning streak coincides with the arrival of Gilmour and Dave Ellett from Toronto on Tuesday. Gilmour has scored a goal in all three of his games as a Devil.

NHL Roundup

Valeri Zelepukin, Steve Thomas and Bill Guerin also scored for the Devils, who have lost only one of their last 17 games. They also ran their home unbeaten streak to 12.

The Penguins, who have lost four in a row and eight of nine, fell behind 5-0 Saturday then got goals from Glen Murray, Gary Valk and Mario Lemieux in a span of 39 seconds.

Bruins 5, Flyers 5 Two defensemen, Bob Beers and Ray Bourque, scored 60-foot goals from the blue line in the final 1:17 to lift Boston into a tie with Philadelphia.

Trent Klatt scored his first NHL hat trick for the Flyers, who lost a 3-0 lead in the first period and a 5-3 lead in the third.

Lightning 2, Panthers 0 Rick Tabaracci stopped 24 shots for his fourth shutout of the season as Tampa won the battle of Florida and extended its home unbeaten streak to seven games.

Red Wings 3, Rangers 0 Chris Osgood stopped 21 shots for his sixth shutout of the season as Detroit extended the New York Rangers' winless streak to eight.

It was Osgood's fifth straight victory. Darren McCarty and Brendan Shanahan each had a goal and an assist, while Tomas Sandstrom added an empty-net goal for the Red Wings.

Avalanche 2, Blackhawks 1 In Denver, Adam Deadmarsh scored on a penalty shot and Craig Billington made 29 saves as Colorado ended a season-high two-game losing streak.

Deadmarsh flicked a backhander past Jeff Hackett on the first penalty-shot attempt of his career. Chris Chelios set up the shot at 10:44 of the third period when he tripped Deadmarsh with the Blackhawks on the power play. Claude Lemieux increased the lead in the third. Alexei Zhamnov scored with 55 seconds left for the Blackhawks.

Sabres 3, Senators 1 Ron Tugnutt had a tough night in the Ottawa goal, allowing visiting Buffalo three goals on just 16 shots.

Maple Leafs 3 Sharks 2 Tie Domi's goal at 14:42 of the third period gave Toronto victory over San Jose.

Kirk Muller and Darby Hendrickson scored for Toronto in the first period. Dody Wood and Darren Turcotte scored for the Sharks in the second.

Flames 4, Stars 1 Jarome Iginla scored his 20th and 21st goals of the season as Calgary beat visiting Dallas.

Iginla leads all NHL rookies with 47 points and is second in goals scored, two behind St. Louis's Jim Campbell.

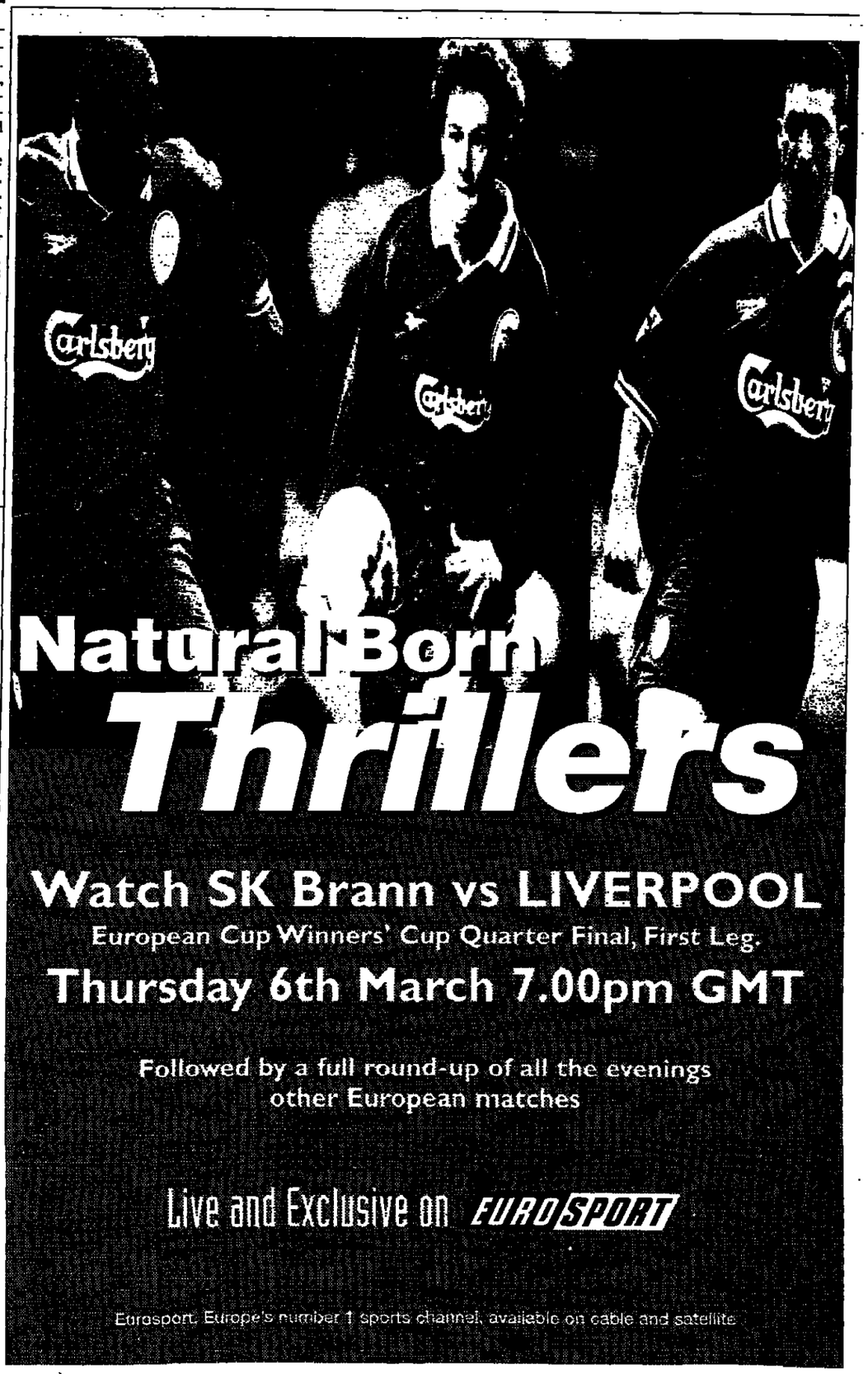
Canadiens 5, Oilers 4 Scott Thornton scored two goals, including the game-winner in the third period, as Montreal won in Edmonton.

Thornton, traded from Edmonton to Montreal before the season, snapped a 4-4 tie with with 12:48 left.

Thornton got the puck on a rebound in front of the net and fired it past Curtis Joseph for his 10th goal of the season.

Kings 3, Canucks 0 In Vancouver, Stephane Fiset stopped 35 shots as Los Angeles won its fifth straight game and Vancouver lost for the fourth time in five.

Ray Ferraro scored on a power play in the first period. He worked a give-and-go with Ed Olczyk, then chipped a high shot over Kirk McLean in goal. Brad Smyth and Jeff Shevalier had the other goals for the Kings.



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TOMORROW STYLE

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
SPORTS
MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1997

WORLD ROUNDUP



Trevor Samson/Agence France-Presse
Paul Adams, a South African spinner, bowling on Sunday.

Australia in Charge

CRICKET Greg Blewett scored his third test century and shared an unbroken 204-run fifth wicket partnership with Steve Waugh to put Australia firmly in charge on the third day of the first test against South Africa at the Wanderers on Sunday.

Australia finished the day on 479 runs for four wickets for a lead of 177 with Blewett 156 not out and Waugh on 137.

• New Zealand beat England by nine runs in a rain-effected one day international in Auckland on Sunday. The match, which had been postponed because of rain on Saturday, was reduced to 43 overs a side. England dismissed New Zealand for just 153 but was then out for 144 in reply when Gavin Larsen caught Chris Silverwood's attempted six on the boundary. *(Reuters)*

Bruins Trade Oates

ICE HOCKEY The Boston Bruins traded Adam Oates to the Washington Capitals in a six-player trade but the star center did not report to his new team Sunday.

"His agent requested we give him permission to re-think his situation, so he's begging off today's game," David Poile, the Capitals general manager, said Sunday.

Boston dealt Oates, the goalie Bill Ranford and the forward Rick Tocchet to Washington in exchange for the goalie Jim Carey, who is a Boston-area native, and the centers Anson Carter and Jason Allison. Boston could also receive two draft picks if Washington resigns Tocchet. *(AP)*

Hoyas Gain Seeding

COLLEGE BASKETBALL Ya Ya Dia scored six points in a 14-4 run late in the second half and Victor Page scored 28 points as Georgetown beat Providence, 67-56, on Sunday to gain the second seed in the Big East tournament. *(AP)*

Saturday's Games, Page 17.

Stojko Lands New Jump

FIGURE SKATING Elvis Stojko of Canada jumped the first quad-triple combination in history to win the Champions Series Final in Hamilton, Ontario.

Tara Lipinski, 14, again beat Michelle Kwan. Lipinski, who beat Kwan for the U.S. title in February, rebounded from a rough start and was first with four of the seven judges. *(AP)*

Sampdoria Defeat Dents Title Hopes

Reuters

Juventus took another step Sunday toward celebrating its 100th anniversary with its 24th Italian league title — even though it was at home resting.

Sampdoria, which started the weekend in second place, lost, 2-1, at home to Bologna to leave Juventus seven points clear at the top of Serie A.

Juventus beat Vicenza, 2-0, in Turin on Saturday in a game brought forward because the team is playing in the Champions Cup on Wednesday.

Juventus played without Alessandro del Piero, Alen Boksic, Zinedine Zidane and Didier Deschamps. Angelo Di Livio, who had not scored a goal in two seasons, put Juventus ahead with a 23d minute lob and Michele Padovano scored the second, a 64th minute penalty.

Inter Milan beat Piacenza, 3-0, in a game also played Saturday. Gianluca Pagliuca saved a first-half penalty and England's Paul Ince scored twice.

Parma beat struggling Cagliari, 3-2. Lilian Thuram and Hernan Crespo, who scored twice, put Parma ahead by 3-0 before Sandro Tovalieri scored twice for Cagliari.

Vincenzo Montella gave Sampdoria the lead against Bologna in the 22d minute with his 14th goal of the season. But Igor Kolyvanov thundered home a 25-meter freekick and then scored the winner from close range in the last minute. Juventus is seven points clear of Parma and Inter. AC Milan is in 11th place after its 1-1 home draw with Roma.

ENGLAND A late goal from midfielder Ian Taylor gave Aston Villa a 1-0 victory over Liverpool Sunday which left leaders Manchester United four points clear at the top of the English premier league.

Sunday's match at Villa Park was locked at 0-0 until the 83d minute when Andy Townsend swung in a cross and Taylor stole in unmarked to fire a shot past goalkeeper David James.

Taylor's goal was the first Liverpool had conceded in the league since New Year's Day.

On Saturday, Manchester United scored twice in the first five minutes Saturday and beat Coventry, 3-1.

Arsenal moved into third with a 2-0 victory at Everton but the other contenders lost. Newcastle fell, 1-0, at home to struggling Southampton, Wimbledon let in three goals in the first 32 minutes and lost, 3-1, at home to Leicester City and Chelsea led twice at Derby before losing, 3-2. Ashley Ward scored the winner in the last minute.

SPAIN Real Betis regained third place in the Spanish league Sunday with a 2-1 home win over struggling Hercules.

Finidi George and Alfonso Perez scored the goals for the Seville team, which trails Barcelona — who were humiliated at Tenerife on Saturday — by three points. Real Madrid, the leaders, are a further six points ahead and play Espanyol on Monday.

Barcelona had the defenders Miguel Angel Nadal and Abelardo Fernandez sent off in its 4-0 loss.

FRANCE Paris St. Germain led Clermont of the fourth division, 4-1, with 22 minutes to play in the French cup and still lost. Clermont fought back to 4-4 and won the penalty shoot out, 4-3.

Goalkeeper Olivier Enjoiras, a clothes salesman, put the amateurs into the quarter-finals by saving penalties from Paul Le Guen and Vincent Guerin.

Auxerre, the French champion and cup holder, lost 1-0 at home to second division Troyes.

Montpellier beat five-time winners Lille, 3-0, to complete a French Cup quarter-final line-up including four non-first division sides following the shock elimination of Auxerre and PSG.

Patrice Loko put PSG 4-1 ahead in the 68th minute. A minute later Chastang pulled another goal back for Clermont, and in the final seven minutes Clermont pulled level with goals by its captain, Le Bellec, the only professional in the home team, and a last-minute own goal by PSG's Bruno N'Gotty.

GERMANY Christian Ziege struck twice as Bayern Munich beat Duisburg, 5-2, on Saturday to stay three points clear at the top of the German first division.

The Bavarians could even afford the luxury of missing a second-half penalty after first-half goals from German internationals Juergen Klinsmann and Mario Basler and an own goal from the visitors by Markus Reiter in the 53d minute.

Defender Alfred Nijhuis scored two late consolation goals for promoted Duisburg.

The champions, Borussia Dortmund, won by 4-1 at home over middle-of-the-table 1860 Munich to stay second.

Former Germany striker Karlheinz Riedle opened the scoring in the 22d minute before further goals from Portuguese midfielder Paulo Sousa, Swiss Stephane Chapuisat and defender Juergen Kohler completed the rout.

But Bayer Leverkusen, who started the day level on points with Dortmund, lost ground after a goalless draw at lowly Fortuna Duesseldorf.

NETHERLANDS Pablo Sanchez scored twice as Feyenoord beat bottom club NEC Nijmegen 2-0 to go level on points with Dutch league leaders PSV Eindhoven on Saturday.

EUROPEAN SOCCER



Mladen Antonov/Agence France-Presse
Bjorn Daehlie, who won three gold medals in the Nordic World Championships, skis past Norwegian fans in Sunday's 50-kilometer race.

Alphand Skis To One Title And Closes In On 2 Others

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KVITFJELL, Norway — Lue Alphand won one Alpine skiing World Cup title Sunday and tightened his grip on two others.

High winds Saturday had forced the postponement of the downhill. It was raced Sunday morning instead and followed in the afternoon by the super-G.

In the morning, Alphand clinched his third consecutive downhill World Cup title after finishing fifth behind the Norwegian winner Lasse Kjus. A few hours later he finished a joint fourth with Hermann Maier of Austria in the super-G to maintain his 69-point lead in the rankings with one race remaining.

The two results left him 193 points clear of Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway in the battle for the overall crown.

"I skied much the same in the super-G as I did in the downhill, aggressive but safe," Alphand said. "My goal in the overall was to stay around 200 points ahead of Aamodt so now let's see what he can do in Japan."

Aamodt will have to win both the giant slalom and slalom races in Japan next weekend if he wants to erase the Frenchman's advantage before they arrive in Vail for the World Cup finals.

Aamodt was seventh in the downhill and ninth in the super-G.

Kjus, Aamodt's Norwegian teammate, had a far better day on home snow. He won the downhill and was third in the super-G.

Kjus led Saturday's downhill until officials abandoned the race just two skiers before it would have become official.

He broke up an Austrian sweep in the Super-G. Josef Strobl was first, his teammate Andreas Schifferer was second, Kjus was third and Maier a joint fourth with Alphand.

• Varvara Zelenskaya jumped into first place in women's World Cup downhill rankings Sunday with her second victory in three days on the course of next year's Nagano Winter Olympics. It was the Russian's third consecutive World Cup downhill victory and the fourth of her career.

The race was postponed Saturday because of heavy rain. When it was run, Zelenskaya clocked one minute 35.64 seconds to take a two-point lead in the downhill rankings over Switzerland's Heidi Zurbriggen, who was eighth.

Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden, the World Cup overall leader, finished .45 seconds behind Zelenskaya. Renate Goetschl of Austria was further two-hundredths of a second back. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ Finn Wins Nordic Finale

Mika Myllylae of Finland claimed the final gold at the Nordic skiing world championships Sunday with a victory in the 50-kilometer cross country classic. Reuters reported from Trondheim.

Myllylae had finished second in the 15-kilometer pursuit and the relay and third in the 10-kilometer classic. On Sunday, he overcame pouring rain and sticky snow to clock a winning time of two hours 16 minutes 37.50 seconds.

Norway's Erling Jevne finishing 54.90 seconds back in second and Norwegian Bjorn Daehlie, who had won three golds at the championships was third, 1:58.50 behind the winner.

Daehlie started strongly and led for some 30 kilometers before fading.

Daehlie, who won gold over the distance at the 1992 Olympics in Albertville, said the drain of 10 days of competition had taken its toll.

"That race, coming at the end of a long competition, is always very difficult. I was tired and in the last 20 kilometers, I just couldn't keep up with Mika."

Russia topped the final medal standings with six golds, one silver and three bronze medals. Norway was second with four golds, four silvers and three bronzes. Finland finished with eight medals, three of them gold.

Elena Valbe of Russia completed a first-ever sweep of five races in the same championships Saturday when she won the woman's 30 kilometer classical.

Rookie Shocks Norman and Woosnam

Reuters

DUBAI — Richard Green, an Australian underdog, sank a 12-foot birdie putt on the first hole of a sudden death playoff against Greg Norman and Ian Woosnam to win the Dubai Desert Classic on Sunday.

The 26-year-old left-hander from Melbourne, in his first full year on the European Tour, made his winning birdie after compatriot Norman and Woosnam missed their attempts.

Woosnam took a two-stroke lead into the last regulation hole but threw the title away when he chipped his approach into the water at the par five 18th. Woosnam made a bogey six to get into the playoff after Green had made a 25-foot birdie and Norman a birdie from eight feet. Norman shot a final round of 66, Green 68 and Woosnam 69 for 16-under-par aggregates of 272.

Bernhard Langer was fourth after a closing 69. He lost his chance when he shot a bogey six at the long 15th hole.

■ Faldo Leads Nissan Open

Nick Faldo hit a third-round 68 on Saturday to take a one-shot lead into the final round of the Nissan Open at the Riviera Country Club in Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Faldo was on nine-under par, a shot better than defending champion Craig Stadler and Scott McCarro.

Spain and U.S. Humbled in Fed Cup

Belgium and Netherlands Top Usual Women's Tennis Powers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The United States, the reigning champion, and Spain were bundled out of the Fed Cup on Sunday, ending their recent domination of the women's team tennis event.

The United States, under its new coach, Martina Navratilova, dropped both reverse singles to lose by 3-2 to the Netherlands, while Belgium won all four singles matches against Spain.

Spain has won four of the last six titles. The United States has won the competition 15 times since its inception in 1963.

They face a play-off to stay in World Group One.

In Haarlem, near Amsterdam, Brenda Schultz-McCarthy of the Netherlands recovered from a nervous start to beat the American Mary Joe Fernandez, 1-6 6-4 9-7, and Miriam Oremans sealed the outcome with a straight-sets triumph over Chanda Rubin.

The Netherlands will meet the Czech Republic, which defeated Germany, in the semifinals in July.

In Sprimont, Belgium, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario suffered her second defeat in two days as the Belgians gained an unexpected place in the semifinals, where they will face France.

The Spaniard, who lost to the substitute Els Callens on Saturday, fell by 6-3 2-6 8-6, to Sabine Appelmans on Sunday.

France survived two marathon struggles and a surprise loss by Mary Pierce to beat Japan, 4-1, in Tokyo.

After comfortably winning both singles Saturday, Pierce and Nathalie Tauziat spent more than seven hours on court in two reverse singles matches.

Ai Sugiyama upset Pierce, 7-5 6-7 6-4, in a contest lasting 3 hours 10 minutes. Tauziat needed 4 hours 5 minutes to beat Naoko Sawamatsu by 7-5 4-6 17-15. *(Reuters, AP)*

■ Ivanisevic Speeds to Milan Win

Goran Ivanisevic retained his Milan indoor title Sunday, when he crushed Sergi Bruguera of Spain, 6-2 6-2, in the final.

The Association of Tennis Professionals said the match lasted 47 minutes and was the shortest in the history of the tour. Italian television timed the match at 43 minutes 30 seconds.

The previous shortest was the final between David Prinosil of Germany and Petr Korda of the Czech Republic in October last year. It lasted 52 minutes.

Bruguera emerged somewhat shell-shocked. Asked to describe what happened, he said simply, "Ace after ace."

Ivanisevic, ranked No. 5 in the world, never lost his serve and fired 12 aces in total to collect the trophy.

Asked what he thought it must be like to play such a hard-serving player as himself, the Croat thought for a moment and then said: "If he plays like today, then it's very tough to beat him."

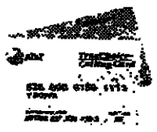
"When Goran serves like that, there is nothing you can do," Bruguera said. "You can't make the break."



Dusan Vranic/The Associated Press
Martina Navratilova suffering as Mary Fernandez lost in Fed Cup.



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